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**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars.
Obtainable from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 116.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1913.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
19th July	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
20th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
21st	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
22nd	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
27th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNARVON
on the day of sailing. All passengers must
attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical
inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on
board the Mail Steamers.
HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
21st February	Caledonia	8000	Medina	12500
22nd	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
27th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
28th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
29th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
30th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER."
The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will
leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY,
1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, FLY,
MOUTH and LONDON, connecting with
the S.S. "HIMALAYA" for LONDON.
In ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL
"A" rate "B" rate, "C" rate "D" rate.
To MARSEILLES, Rs. 54 or Rs. 495 Rs. 89 or
Rs. 792.
To LONDON, Rs. 617 or Rs. 525 Rs. 918 or
Rs. 792.
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AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY,
taking Passengers for the Straits,
China, and Japan, and Return Tickets
are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further infor-
mation apply to:
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong
and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Bombay	T. Tozawa	625	4th July 11th July	
Kamakura	T. Hori	512	13th July 25th July	
Kure	T. Kato	512	22nd July 3rd Aug.	
Kure	T. Kato	512	31st July 11th Aug.	
Kure	T. Kato	512	9th Aug. 22nd Aug.	

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Indian Newspaper Co.,
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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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Weekly from VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route
Dwarka .. 1495. Thu. 17th July 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA .. 2135. Fri. 18th July. 6 a.m. Diu et
Or later on arrival of English mail
steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thurs-
day, 17th July, calling at Muscat,
Bushire and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,145 tons, on Thurs-
day, 17th July, calling at Karachi,
Parsi, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder
Abbas, Benjam, Linga, Bahrain,
Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomrah and
Busrah.

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AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer Tonnage Sailing on
"LINDULA" .. 358 Thursday 24th July
"PENTAKOTA" .. 3415 .. 7th August
"PENTAKOTA" .. 3415 .. 21st
"PALAMCOTTA" .. 3413 .. 4th Sept

* Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa
Bay and Durban.
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers
of the Union Castle or other Line.

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(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward con-
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Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Austr-
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Terms and rates of freight and passage
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Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
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15th July, 1913.
161

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BANK LD.**

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Authorized and Subscribed Capital,
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approved security.

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The Bank grants accommodation on
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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its
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of Stock at moderate charges, particulars
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Drafts issued on London and all Bran-
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one year from 1st January to 31st Decem-
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two or more persons and the balance
made payable to one or more of them or
to the survivor or survivors. Interest is
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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on
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business days of each calendar month.
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They require no observance of diet, and
in all seasons blessing the users with
memory, energy, good appetite, etc.,
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**THE
Bombay Chronicle**

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GAJANA SADANAND DESAI,
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is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pome-
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the face, and protect the complexion
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this refreshing cream. It is safer to
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His lordship, in passing sentence, said he did not believe for a moment that Rosenthal had incited Klare to the crime.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSENE BRANDS.

	Percase.	Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	5 8 0	
Anchor Brand 125°	4 8 0	
Rising Sun Brand 125°	4 7 0	
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Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6	
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FREE OF COST.

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Small Car

16/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO BOSCH MAGNETO DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4850

SOLE AGENTS: HILL SAWYER & Co., BOMBAY, DELHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

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SWALLOW & ARIELL'S World renowned for their flavour

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Medicals, Commercial Gymkhana, Coopeage 5-5.

Meeting of the Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Umkuzi via Tutuorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Iranian Association: Discussion on "A comparative view of the state after Death," Whiteaway Buildings 6-15.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marris or "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4.

Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court, 11-30.

DAILY.

Excoisior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 15, 1913.

POLITICS AT HOME.

The question whether the Liberal Government still commands to any extent the sympathy and support on the part of the electorate which returned it to power in December 1910, is one which seems to be causing some misgiving even among its own friends. Under normal circumstances the lease of Mr. Asquith's ministry has another four years to run, but even supposing it were to recover the strong position which it recently held, it is not likely in any case that it will stay in office for so long without a further appeal to the country. The point, rather, which is causing anxiety in the Liberal party is, whether the Ministry will last out the period that must elapse under the Parliament Act to enable it to carry the Home Rule Bill and the other measures rejected by the House of Lords. Provided that the unforeseen does not occur, there is no reason to suppose that the Government will come to grief before that time. It is probable that, if an appeal to the country were forced upon them at the present moment, their majority, if not extinguished altogether would suffer serious diminution. But of that there is no present prospect. Ministries often remain in office long after they have ceased to enjoy the confidence of the majority of the electorate, their existence depending upon their ability to hold together their own followers in the House of Commons, and there are no signs of any sort of dissension among the Liberal rank and file at Westminster. Indeed, the debate and vote on the report of the Marconi Committee shows that they are prepared to go to great lengths rather than involve the Government in any kind of peril.

None the less, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues would be well advised were they to listen to the warnings of some of their friends in the more candid section of the party press, and recognise how much ground they have lost and how much more they are likely to lose by the continuance of what a prominent Liberal journal somewhat bluntly, and perhaps not altogether fairly, describes as a "combination of self-deception and bluff." It is clearly evident that the Marconi business has very materially affected the general attitude of the country towards the Government. It is useless to make martyrs of ministers because, having been merely guilty of slight indiscretion, they are most unjustly and grossly charged with corruption; nor is it of any avail to urge, as is being widely done in the Liberal press, that the record of the other party in this respect does not bear investigation. The electorate, or that part of it which turns the balance, does not make fine distinctions, nor does it concern itself much as a rule with "what Mr. Gladstone said in 1881"—to quote a well known simile. It knows that leading ministers of the Crown have somehow been mixed up in a shady affair and have had to apologise for their part in it; and it acts accordingly. As we said the other day, the hope of the best friends of the Liberal Party is that the Marconi affair will be allowed to be forgotten as soon as possible, and, if Mr. Asquith is anxious that it should not affect the prospects of the Party at the next election, he will discourage the Chancellor of the Exchequer from going about the country making loud protestations of injured innocence and "limehousing" his critics.

But the Marconi affair is not the only cloud which is hanging over

the Liberal Government at present. It appears to be true that the working of the Insurance Act is bringing it, not only unpopular, but into disrepute in the country. The unpopularity in the initial stages of its administration was inevitable. The compulsorily exacted contributions, which affect a great many more people than can benefit under the Act, was enough to ensure this; but a short while comparatively should have sufficed, had the Act been worked in accordance with the promises held out, to bring about a revolution of feeling in this respect. But the Insurance Commissioners, acting under Mr. Lloyd George's guidance, have taken a line which minimises the benefits that can be obtained under the Act to an extent which is in actual contradiction to the intentions of the Legislature. It has to be remembered that the Act in any case is limited in its application, and that for six cases of sickness out of every nine, it does not pretend to provide treatment; but in addition to this, as the "New Statesman" points out, an enormous number of poor people, who have been paying contributions for eleven months, cannot get a doctor owing to the failure of the Government to provide sufficient medical men; and worse than this, by a decision of the Commissioners, which overrules the express mandate of Parliament no case of serious disease which calls for expert diagnosis, bacteriological examination, or institutional treatment, is entitled to the benefit of medical treatment under the Act. The doctors on the Panel are allowed to, and do exercise their discretion in this respect, in an arbitrary fashion, so that unless the patient is suffering from some very ordinary or trifling ailment, he gets no benefit from the contributions which he is made to pay. It is said that the Commissioners have been legally advised that this procedure does not fulfill the requirement of the Act, that every insured person shall possess a right to adequate medical attendance and treatment. But they refuse to reverse their decision, and there seems to be a suspicion, that behind this remarkable attitude must lie some undertaking given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the doctors, in arriving at his compromise with the profession. Whether this is so or not, it seems certain that unless the Chancellor quickly realises the keen public dissatisfaction, which his administration of the Act is causing, his party will suffer severely for it when they next go to the polls.

THE BULGARIAN DEBACLE.

The Bulgarian debacle is complete. Attacked on all sides and her forces heavily defeated by the Greeks and the Serbians, she makes no resistance to the advance of the Rumanian army and is even taking hasty measures to placate the Turks, who but a short while ago were under her heel. Nothing more sensational, nothing more pathetic, than Bulgaria's sudden fall to her present abject position has occurred in history. It is amazing that she should have so miscalculated her chances and the moment for action, for, to those looking at the affair from a distance, it seems incredible that she could not have known that the present result was inevitable. But those who have watched the career, and know something of the character, of Tsar Ferdinand need not be surprised that he lost his head in the hour of triumph and staked his fortune on unreasoning and overweening ambition. He has now lost everything, and, worse than all, he is more completely at the mercy of Russia than of his actual fighting enemies. But how far even Russia will be able to save him from Serbia and Greece, with Austria in the background, remains to be seen. Serbia submitted to Russian arbitration under protest, when Bulgaria was still on the pinnacle attained by her victories over the Turks, but whether she will do so now, when Bulgaria is almost prostrate, and Serbia herself with a strong ally at her side, is very doubtful. The Greek King, at any rate, does not appear to be in a mood to accord her much consideration, and it is ominous that both Greece and Serbia are reported to have concluded agreements with Turkey. There may be truth in King Constantine's boast that he will dictate the terms of peace on the battlefield.

THE USE OF THE MILITARY IN STRIKES.

The attack which has been made upon Lord Gladstone in regard to the employment of Imperial troops during the recent disturbances on the Rand seem to be unjustified. One cannot tell from the telegrams whether Lord Gladstone is criticised because the troops were used at all or because they were used unnecessarily. In the one case or the other, he should not be held responsible. He is a constitutional governor, and he is bound in such a matter to act upon the advice, or

rather the demand, of his Ministers, and if the South African Government told him that the employment of Imperial troops was essential to the maintenance of order, he had no alternative but to sanction their employment. The question of the principle of the employment of the military in an emergency of this kind is one thing; the question as to whether the emergency really existed is quite another. It can hardly be questioned that, where a grave state of disorder exists, and the ordinary guardians of the peace are insufficient to maintain it, the executive is not only entitled but is bound to make use of the military. But confusion in thought appears on the present occasion, as it did in England two years ago, to have led certain labour leaders into the belief that the intervention of the military in a strike, even for the purpose of preserving the peace or suppressing actual disorder, is unjustifiable in principle. Trade unionists enjoy any privileges under the law, but they cannot expect to have exceptions of this kind made in their favour, when they take to violence. Whether the presence of the military was actually necessary on the Rand is one matter, whether in their action they exceeded the necessities of the situation is another. But as we have said there is no justification, in any case, for making Lord Gladstone the object of an attack, which should have been directed against General Botha and his colleagues,—unless it be that the recollection of Lord Gladstone's unsympathetic attitude in such matters, when he was at the Home Office, still rankles. But, if Labour leaders at Home raise all this fuss about the use of military force for the purposes of dealing with actual disorder in a strike, what would they say to the practice in India, where the military are actually lent to the railway companies to take the place of strikers? This at any rate is a practice which would never be tolerated either in England or South Africa.

MR LILLY'S ABUSE.

We referred last week to the appearance in the weekly, "Everyman," of articles on India by Mr. Hyndman and Mr. W. S. Lilly, written of course from wholly opposite points of view. There are people in India who look upon Mr. Hyndman as a mischievous writer; and, in truth, he is not a prophet of smooth things. But if Mr. Hyndman is mischievous, what is to be said of Mr. Lilly, who this week has completed his reply to the veteran Social Democrat in a long article, devoted for the most part to a general and particular abuse of the Indian people and the Indian character? Mr. Lilly is careless in regard to plain matters of fact; that perhaps is to be expected in a civilian who left Madras forty years ago; and, after all, carelessness is much more easily excused than the scandalous rubbish in which Mr. Lilly indulges when he comes to deal with matters of national character and imperial policy. "Everyman," unfortunately, is an organ of popular culture; it claims to have a circulation of several hundreds of thousands; it is read all over the country by people, educated and half-educated, who have a certain interest in knowledge and ideas; which things make it all the more deplorable that the columns of the paper should be open to such outrageous stuff as this. Mr. William Samuel Lilly, to borrow a happy expression used the other day, ought to be relieved of his pen.

BOMBAY THE BACKWARD AND ITS TRAMWAYS.

Recent extensions of Bombay, under the auspicious patronage of Lord Sydenham, would have had more justification if the opening up new streets measures had been accompanied by a proportionate extension of rapid means of communication. From what fell from Sir Charles Oliphant, the chairman, at the annual meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. held in London on June 24th, an additional proof is furnished that the development of Bombay is retarded because of the want of the necessary co-operation between the Company and the Municipality. There are vast tracts of highways, where the advent of the tramcar would constitute an important factor in the appreciation of property. The Improvement Trust has created many new streets and buildings, the investments in which must remain a doubtful business concern, unless they are brought into direct contact with the main arteries of the city by means of the tram-rail. The Company has laid out a yard of new metal for the last five years, and the development of Bombay is consequently retarded to that extent, for during that five years miles of new roads have been prepared and there has been considerable building ac-

tivity. The congestion in old localities, crowded with sky-scrapers and pigeon-holes, can be materially eased if inducement is offered to the people to spread out to distant places, provided the latter are linked with the heart of the town by tramway or its equivalent. And it ought not to be found so impracticable for the Municipality and the Tramway Company to come to reasonable terms in respect of the fares. The Company is doubtless sensible of its obligations to accommodate itself to public requirements in direct ratio to its earnings.

DAY BY DAY.

A King for Ulster.

We take the following from "Truth":—Dawdi, the King of Kabaka of Uganda, is spending his time in very blameless fashion. He was not noticed at Ascot, but he visited Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton on Sunday. Unlike most Christians, he goes regularly to church, and his behaviour is both modest and amiable. If Ulster wants a king, she might do much worse than select Dawdi, who is a good Protestant, and the thirty-eighth of his line in direct descent.

Constantinople Executions.

The circumstances under which the twelve accused were put to death by strangulation by the Turkish Government in consequence of the murder of Shevket Pasha were considered by the authorities to be too stirring to be permitted to go out in foreign newspapers. The facts are brought to light by the "Times" correspondent at Constantinople. The first victim, on being led to the gallows, made a speech saying that he was glad to die, that there would be many to follow him, that many more mothers would weep for their sons and ended with the cry, "Long live Justice, down with Freemasons, down with tyrants." When the sentence was pronounced he greeted each name of his accomplices with the cry "May they have eternal life" and every mention of the members of the Government with bitter curses. When hanged, he gasped "Long live Justice" as he began to swing. Damad Saleh Pasha died without a word and more followed his example, till came the turn of Topal Tevki who imitated the example of the first man condemned. Muhib exclaimed "Long live the Nation" while Mahomed Ali turning to the spectators said, "Well, little gentlemen, you are going to govern the country now eh?" As the Press belonging to the Committee of Union and Progress had described the murderers and their associates as full of contrition and only too ready to disclose one another's guilt, the attitude of the condemned men caused considerable surprise.

The Bank of Burma. "Depositor" asks in the "Statesman" what many ruined people in Bombay would like to know too: "It is now close on two years since the Bank of Burma closed its doors. During this time the only information vouchsafed by the liquidators to the depositors is their preliminary report. Seeing that it is depositors' money from which the liquidators are being paid, we are surely entitled to some statements of the results of their labours. What I feel sure most depositors would like to know is what further realizations are likely to be made and what dividend these will pay." The public are losing interest in the controversy going on in Rangoon touching the successor to Mr. Holdsworth, who has somewhat unexpectedly fallen ill, and it is a far cry from Bombay to Rangoon; nor are the ways of the Chief Court, so far, erring on the side of excessive energy. That the authors of their misfortune are in jail is no satisfaction to the luckless Bombay depositors, who want to be relieved of the suspense in which the liquidator has held them for an unconscionable long while.

Calcutta Kidnapping Scare. Calcutta seems to be peculiarly liable to kidnapping scares and they occur in the Eastern city periodically. The most famous one was that of 1906, which arose no one knew how and lasted for about two weeks. The popular fear there was that boys were being kidnapped for emigration to British Guiana, and the story having once got a footing, the papers were day after day filled with stories of boys having been chased by gundas emerging suddenly from side streets and of miraculous escapes. The agony was piled up by the cases of several boys who really had disappeared, and whose parents, naturally, under the circumstances, at once assumed they had been kidnapped. In one instance a missing boy was afterwards found to have gone off on his own account to visit some relatives in the mofussil; in another

case a young man had lost his memory and was found wandering on the outskirts of the city. In every case, except one, the mystery of the disappearance was cleared up.

An Extraordinary Case.

The exception was an extraordinary one and had it come at the beginning of the scare, instead of the end would have added enormously to the public anxiety, but it happened when public interest was evaporating. The son of some Indian Christians had been missing for two days, when a mysterious letter, apparently in his handwriting, was brought to them by a coolie. It was to the following effect: "I am in the Emigration Depot, they will put me on the ship to-morrow, save me." Unfortunately the coolie had kept the letter for two days before delivering it, and by the time the parents got it the emigrant ship was on its way down the Hooghly. However, the parties applied to the District Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs who had the vessel stopped and brought back to Diamond Harbour. Here it was searched from end to end for the missing boy but without avail. What became of the boy no one knows for he was never heard of again. The coolie said he received the letter from some one at the Emigration Depot where he had gone to deliver a parcel but was unable to describe the party who gave it to him. In the sequel the parties were threatened with an action for damages by the steamship company, but as the responsibility lay on the District Magistrate for stopping the vessel, compensation was ultimately paid by Government.

A Corner in Tibet.

Capitalism is now invading Tibet. A rich syndicate of merchants, it is said, is cornering all the trade between Calcutta and Tibet. Small traders, consequently, especially the Chumbi Valley dealers, have begun to feel the weight of the combine, for according to the "Statesman" they are compelled to part with their goods from India to the syndicate on terms laid down by the latter.

The Iranian Association.

The Indian Association of Bombay with Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (late Director of Public Instruction, Mysore) as president, and the well-known Bombay educationalist Mr. J. A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. L. N. Banaji, Bar-at-Law (retired High Court Prothonotary) as vice-presidents, ought to command the confidence of at least the progressive members of the Parsi community. The July number of the Association's bilingual journal has for its first article a query by "G. K. N." as to "What sect of original Zoroastrians are we?" in which in the light of Shaharastani, the Arab philosopher, it is indicated that, there were once certain sects among the followers of Zoroaster who repudiated extravagant emblematic veneration of fire. Then follows the full text of the judgment in Mrs. Besant vs. Dr. T. M. Nair, and an editorial "Appeal to Parsi Theosophists." In the Gujarati portion Mr. D. M. Madon, M.A., LL.B., treats of the controversial subjects of the efficacy of prayers and ritual. The article headed "Miscellaneous" is distinguished for its very close reasoning, which is given expression in language which would not fail to attract more attention if employed in a more popular and less technical magazine.

Postmen's Grievances.

The readers and delivery postmen in the employ of the Bombay Post Office are suffering from a number of grievances, and about 500 of them have addressed a representation to the Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs in India, who is at present in Bombay. Originally they submitted a representation to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, who however returned a curt reply, declining to discuss the matter. The chief grievances are that the present grades, namely Rs. 15, Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, are altogether inadequate having regard to the large and extensive circle of their beats, the trouble of "going up tall houses," in the course of their rounds and the increased cost of living in Bombay. It is further urged by the petitioners that the work has during the past few years increased considerably, and yet there has been no addition to the number of postmen. They, therefore, ask that the grades should be revised so as to make them commensurate with their strenuous out-door duty, and the inflated high rents. They also complain of the rules regulating their promotion and pension, and of the present practice of the department in inflicting fines for petty and trifling offences and mistakes.

Indian National Anthems.

At the Delhi Durbar of 1902 it was noticeable that the Ruling Chiefs of India were received, so far as Musical

Honours were concerned, with a "General Salute"; but in 1912 the Government of India called for copies of the airs adopted by Native States for salutes on ceremonial occasions, and these airs were played by British Bands at the reception of their respective Chiefs, during the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Those Chiefs who had adopted no ceremonial air or anthem, were received with a "General Salute." It having been ruled that Indian Chiefs should be received with their own National Anthem, if possible, it occurred to Mr. C. J. Burrow, Director of Music, Kashmir, to collect and publish the National airs of the several Ruling Chiefs of India. The proposal was submitted to the Government of India, who permitted Mr. Burrow to address the States direct on the matter. The Maharaja of Kashmir has now consented to have his name associated with the scheme as patron, and has had his own National Air composed. This was played at the reception of His Highness by the British Guards of Honour at Delhi. Mr. Burrow is now prepared to arrange for the early publication of "Indian National Anthems," and will be glad to enter into correspondence with those Indian States who desire to have their National Air incorporated in the work. The work will be published in sets of books for full Military bands, in a form that will be found convenient for bands accompanying Guards of Honour, and it will thus be possible for every Indian Chief to have the pleasure of being received with his own National Air, which is of just as much importance as the Artillery salute accorded to him.

The Menace of Karachi.

A correspondent writes:—"The congestion in the Bombay dockyard shows a tendency to intensify. Bombay does not seem to realise the peril of Karachi's competition. The latter is advancing at a rate which is disquieting to at least Bombay's shipping. The superior facilities for loading and unloading cargo in Karachi has already begun to divert some of the Bombay trade to the Sind port. The Bombay docks are inadequate to growing requirements. The dearth of labour is another serious difficulty. Sometimes steamers have to discharge their cargo from mid-stream. This throws additional work on the coolies,—work which should be accomplished by means of cranes. The Tata Hydraulic Works have drawn to themselves labourers who otherwise probably would be employed at our wharves. When the proposed railway from Sind (Hyderabad) direct to Delhi through Jaisalmer and Bikaner is an accomplished fact a powerful factor would be added to the natural advantage of Karachi. The question of freight also tells against Bombay. If this city does not mean to allow herself to be overtaken by her rival—remember that it is not without the bounds of the possible that the mails may be landed at Karachi instead of Bombay—her energies should be focussed in expediting the completion of Alexander docks. Once Bombay is in possession of docks commensurate to her gigantic requirements she may rest for sometime at least on her oars without the fear of being overtaken by her younger rival."

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague were reported in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. The total mortality from all causes during the period was 83, as compared with the corresponding period of 72 and 72 of that of the year respectively. There were three deaths from smallpox and one death from smallpox and one death from cholera were reported during the period. Out of the 1,301 caught on Saturday, eighteen were found plague infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Except for three or four smart showers which lasted only a few minutes each, yesterday was fairly bright. The rainfall registered at the Colaba observatory from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. was 0.65 inches.

MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 14.

There has been recently several Native Chiefs visiting Simla and it is now announced that the Maharana of Udaipur will shortly be coming up on a visit to the Viceroy.

HEAVY RANGOON RAINFALL.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 14.

The rainfall since May 1 up to date in Rangoon is over sixty inches or over double that for the corresponding period of last year.

TURKISH MOVE.

ARMY STARTS FOR
ADRIANOPLE.BULGARIA AGREES TO
EVACUATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.
The Turkish army, yesterday evening, started on the march to Adrianople. The Turks' move is apparently actuated by the uncompromising attitude of Bulgaria, and also by the feeling that they cannot allow Greece to become master of the whole Aegean coast.

LONDON, July 13.
The Bulgarian Government has ordered the military authorities to arrange with the Ottoman commanders, for the Bulgarian troops to evacuate those territories which according to the treaty of peace are to be handed over to Turkey.

TURKEY REFORMING.

A COMMISSION TO ARMENIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.
The Minister of the Interior has decided to despatch a Commission composed of Captain C. P. Deedes, of the British Army, and three Turkish officials to Armenia, to study the demands of the population.

SLAVERY IN LUSHAI HILLS.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S
APPEAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 13.
The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society publishes a letter addressed to Mr. Montagu, dated July 8th, referring to the so-called Boi system in the Lushai Hills, which it describes as slavery. The Society appeals to Mr. Montagu to take immediate action to procure the freedom of slaves, masters receiving compensation.

ACCIDENT TO NEDERLAND
LINER.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.
A Lloyd's telegram from Jeddah, dated 13th instant, says that the Nederland liner Krakatau, has got a hole further on to the reef. Pumps are working satisfactorily.
The steamer Palembang is arriving to-day, and the salvage steamer Danmark is being sent from Piraeus.

PERSIAN LAWLESSNESS.

EUROPEAN ROBBED NEAR
HAMADAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
TEHERAN, July 13.
Mr. James, an official of the Imperial Bank of Persia, has been robbed of seventeen thousand toman near Hamadan. Mr. James himself not harmed.

RUBBER ON CONGO RUBBER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BRUSSELS, July 13.
Colonial Council has unanimously approved Bills which provide that rubber from the Congo plantations shall henceforth be exempted from all export duty and that duty on all other rubber shall be reduced by 75 centimes.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.
The death is announced of Major General Robert Crosse Stewart.

[The late Major-General Robert Crosse Stewart, C.B., had a distinguished career in the Indian Army. He was present at the siege of Lucknow when he was severely wounded. He was Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, 1872-77; was Governor and Commandant of the Netley Hospital 1878-80; Brigadier-General commanding E. District, Madras, 1880-84, when he retired. General Stewart was born in 1825.]

CIVIL WAR IN
CHINA.NORTHERN ARMY MARCH
ON NANCHANG.
HUKOW FORTS SEIZED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.
The differences between the Northern and Southern parties in China appear to be reaching a climax.

A telegram from Kiukiang says that a force of the Northern troops recently arrived in the vicinity of the city and entered it on Saturday, whereupon fighting began with nine thousand Kiangsi troops.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Peking states that ten battalions of Kiangsi troops have occupied the important Hukow forts at the entrance of the Poyang Lake. The Sixth Northern Division attempted to capture the forts but were badly repulsed. Heavy fighting is taking place all round Kiukiang.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai says that the Northern troops are advancing on Nanchang by two routes. There has been some indecisive fighting on the Siaohe River.

BARISAL HOUSE SEARCH.

MAN WITH YUGANTAR TATTOO
MARK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 14.
In connection with a theft case, the Barisal police on Wednesday last searched the house of one Gopal Chunder Chakravarty of village Muladi in the district of Backerganj. In the course of the search, a gun believed to be the property of the Panchayet of Muladi which was stolen about two years ago, was found in a room.

Gopal was not in the village then, but the police found in his house one Niranjan Ganguli bearing the tattoo mark "Yugantar" on his breast. The police arrested Ganguli and are making enquiries about his antecedents.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER
MR. STEPHENS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 14.
On Wednesday the 9th instant Swamy and Mrs. Stephens were duly charged by Inspector Pichu Aiyer before the Kottayam division first class magistrate under Section 301 of the Travancore Penal Code with having on the morning of 9th June, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, shot the dentist Buckingham Stephens on the right side of the forehead with a gun belonging to the first accused while Stephens was sleeping in a room on the ground floor of Nayavoti Thargan's house at Vailom, with the intention of murdering him, thereby causing his immediate death. The police received the first information from the deceased's butler Rammunni Krishnan. Twenty-four witnesses are cited for the prosecution.
The case will be heard on the 28th instant.

ADVANCES FOR MOTOR CARS.

[From our Correspondent.]
SIMLA, July 14.
The Government of India have decided that an officer on leave in England, for whom an advance for the purchase of a motor car or motor boat has been approved by the Local Government or Administration concerned, will be allowed to take such advance from the Secretary of State for India six weeks (instead of one month as hitherto) before his departure for India.

SWISS AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 14.
The Swiss aviator Bider flew from Berne over the Bernese Alps to Domodossola in 153 minutes. He proceeded from there to Milan, carrying a letter from the Chief Magistrate of Berne to the Mayor of Milan.

THE MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ADEN, July 13.
The P. and O. steamer Salsette left for Bombay at 5-0 p.m. with the outward mails of the 4th instant.
The P. and O. steamer Macedonia left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

"CRAMMING" FOR
I. C. S.DEPRECATED BY MOSLEM
LEAGUE.
MOSLEMS AND BRITISH
SUPREMACY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 13.

The Report to be presented at the annual meeting of the All-India Moslem League on Monday is highly satisfactory. It says the hasty suggestion that the University Fund should be diverted to help the Turkish sufferers was not yielded to.

The Report declares that there has been a consistent effort on the part of the League to guide Moslem feeling into constitutional and sober channels. It had been the fundamental principle of the League from its inception that the best interests of Moslems were bound up with the maintenance of British supremacy in Asia.

Regarding the Public Services Commission, the Report advocates a less stringent system of book-learning and "cramping" for the Indian Civil Service. The examination should at least have some dependence on training and breeding.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, July 14.
The Bangalore Polo Tournament began this afternoon on the Palace ground, two matches being played in perfect weather.

In the first the Mysore Silledar lancers inflicted a hollow defeat on the Bangalore Gymkhana by 7 goals to 2. The winners were not only better mounted but their mallet work was generally superior to the losers, thanks mainly to the help of Krishna who was at back and hit their first goal in the third period, and their only other one in the last chukker.

In the second match the 26th Light Cavalry, lately of Poona, played a brilliant game against the 7th Hussars beating them by 5 goals to 2.

The semi-finals will be played next Wednesday.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

FIRST ROUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 14.
In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, first round, three matches were played this evening.
Mohan Bagan v. Y. M. C. A. on the latter's ground attracted a phenomenal crowd. The game was not of a high order. Each side had an equal share, an extra 15 minutes was allowed but there was no score.

King's Own v. Dalhousie on the Dalhousie ground ended in a pointless draw, the King's Own having slightly the better of the game.

The third game Sovabazar v. Tajhat ended in a pointless draw.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT
CONFERENCE.

[From our Correspondent.]
SIMLA, July 14.
The annual conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies will be held at Simla this year during the last week of October. Mr. Langley, Secretary to the Conference, is already in communication with the Registrars and a programme will be settled without delay.

TOO MUCH CHAPEL.

CARPENTER'S STRANGE REASON
FOR BIGAMY.

A curious reason for bigamy was given at the Old Bailey on June 23, when Alfred Frank Hendy, aged 55, carpenter, pleaded guilty. He was married at Battersea in 1880. Twenty years later he left his wife, lived with another woman, and, leaving her, went through a form of marriage with a young woman last year. He told Detective-Sergeant Hall that he left his wife because he did not obtain the creature comforts he thought he deserved.

The Judge: Couldn't his wife cook well enough?

The detective: His wife went to chapel too much. When he got home at night no tea was prepared for him.

Hendy, who had been in custody for a month, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CURRENCY
COMMISSION.INTERIM REPORT TO BE
PUBLISHED.

WITNESSES FROM INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 13.

Mr. M. de P. Webb is now being examined by the Indian Currency Commission.

Other witnesses to be heard prior to the adjournment include Sir Alexander McRobert, Mr. James Graham, formerly of Bombay, Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. C. Le Marchant, formerly member of the Council of India and Mr. Marshall Reid. The Commission will adjourn from about August 6th to October 23rd. It has been decided to publish an interim report covering the publication of all evidence and documents submitted up to the adjournment.

On reassembling, Sir James Meeson will be the first witness. Others to be examined include Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Sir Edward Holden, Lord Inchcape, Sir Felix Shuster, Mr. Laurence Currie, member of the Council of India, Mr. F. C. Harrison, late Commissioner of the Paper Currency, and Mr. H. Stanley Reed. Mr. Chunilal Saraiya and Mr. D. M. Dalal, of Bombay, will also be among the witnesses.

Before the close, Mr. Lionel Abrahams will be recalled.

LONDON, July 14.

Sir Shapurji Broacha will take the opportunity of an adjournment of the Indian Currency Commission to go to India for a brief visit.

Sir Robert Chalmers will proceed to Ceylon in October but will doubtless be consulted afterwards.

Sir Everard Hambro, who was a member of the Fowler Committee, will also be invited to give evidence.

BHAMPTA GANG CASE.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 14.

Some interesting evidence was given by an accomplice at to-day's resumed hearing of the Bhampta gang case.

Ranu Satwa, 60 years old, formerly a Bhampta but now serving in the railway police, said he had been serving now in the railway police for the past fifteen years. He was a resident of Gokhindi in the Satara District. There were 10 or 12 houses of Bhamptas at Gokhindi and also some in the neighbouring villages.

Witness said he knew all the accused and he gave details of their relationship of one to another. He said he began stealing from the age of 15. He was taught how to commit theft by one Daula, to steal the jewellery of children, property left in the verandahs of houses etc. For six months he wandered about Satara committing thefts, then he got in touch with Tukaram, Balu, and Maruti Balu, two of the accused, and started to steal on railways. While on these expeditions they kept two or three changes of dress. While travelling in trains they dressed in white, wore jewellery, and assumed names like Gaikwad, Pavar, Jadhav etc., in order to appear as gentlemen. The witness assumed name was Gaikwad. When going out they carried with them a Waghnaik or tiger claw, a knife and a canvas bag. When they visited big towns such as Calcutta, Patna and other cities their wives joined them. They watched for rich passengers and when one such took a ticket for, say, Jubbulpore they took a ticket for Khandwa. They entered the same compartment as their victim and robbed him while asleep. If the passenger happened to awake they threw the property out of the train a station or so before that at which they proposed alighting then got down and found and buried it until ready to remove it. Witness said they admitted persons of every caste to their gang, though no caste would dine with them. He gave details of signs and omens which they regarded as good or bad and of the visits that every Bhampta paid to the shrine of their leader Chinnapa. Witness said he had never been convicted.

The case is proceeding.

TROUBLE AT CAMA
HOSPITAL.

THREATENED STRIKE OF NURSES

In consequence of an order issued on the 10th instant by the authorities of the Cama Hospital directing the nurses to do what they call degrading work, about thirty nurses working in the hospital have announced their intention to strike, if that order is not countermanded. They also demand a withdrawal of the notice of dismissal served on a nurse in connection with the same incident.

LONDON, July 13.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

SALE OF FIREARMS
PROHIBITED.BOTH DEFENDS LORD
GLADSTONE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PRETORIA, July 13.
An Order published in the official "Gazette" prohibits the sale of arms and ammunition in Johannesburg, Boksburg, Germiston and Krugersdorp, and the transportation of firearms to anywhere in the Transvaal or those districts for a month.

General Botha speaking at Potchefstroom, deprecated the resolutions blaming Lord Gladstone in connection with the employment of the military in the Rand strike. Lord Gladstone had sent troops, at the Government's express request when circumstances necessitated their presence.

COMPENSATION FOR STRIKE-
BREAKERS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 14.

The Government will pay £47,500 as compensation to 175 strikebreakers at the Kleinfontein mine.

KARACHI HAJ TRAFFIC.

PROFITS OF PILGRIM BROKERS.

In a Memorandum on the Report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, for the year 1912-13, the Collector of Karachi states:—

The Protector has submitted a very full and detailed report, portions of which will be found of interest and value. The net result is that Government expended Rs. 50,000 in the year of which some Rs. 6,000 represent expenditure on establishment and current charges, and Rs. 44,000 represent camp.

Some 200 pilgrims sailed to the Hedjaz from Karachi and large numbers, the total of which is not stated, passed through Karachi, and sailed to the Hedjaz from Bombay. It was anticipated that some 8,000 pilgrims would sail to the Hedjaz from Karachi and in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 2670 of 26th April 1912, Government expressed their belief that the shipping companies would be able and willing to arrange for the regular sailing of ships from Karachi from the next pilgrim season.

The failure of shipping companies to fulfil this anticipation has been under discussion in correspondence with the Government. Since their headquarters are situated at Bombay, it does not appear that any measures to secure a more successful result in the coming season can be taken in Karachi or suggested from here.

With reference to paragraph 8 it may be stated that the matter was fully discussed with the local Haj Committee. It was calculated that if 8,000 persons sailed from Karachi, paying an average rate of Rs. 60 per head, the profit of pilgrim brokers at 5 per cent. would amount, for some three months of work, to Rs. 24,000 and it was believed that local men could be found who would perform these duties with thorough zeal and intelligence for half this sum. The Committee therefore prepared an agreement with the brokers who were selected that they should pay one-half of their receipts to a charitable fund which was to be opened for the benefit of the pilgrims. It is understood that this proposal has very naturally met with the disapproval of the brokers of Bombay, for, if the system were successful here, it might possibly be introduced there. If Government do not approve of this system the Committee will, of course, abandon it but the Collector respectfully desires to state with complete confidence that the system was introduced with the highest possible motives and that no suggestion has been made that any person connected with the pilgrim traffic in Karachi has obtained or sought to obtain any personal advantage from it.

Government in their Resolution on the subject remark that in regard to the remedial measures suggested in paragraph 10 of the report, the Commissioner in Sind should be informed that, pending a decision on their proposals for the grant of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic, which proposals include a minimum number of direct sailings from Karachi, Government are enquiring whether the present Agents of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company are prepared to arrange for such sailings during the season now commenced.

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MILTAN SENSATION.

FALSE POLICE CASE.

"WHOLESALE FORGERY
AND PERJURY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MILTAN, July 14.

Two sensational cases were pending before Mr. Kitchin, Deputy Commissioner, Multan. In the first case, the police sent up fifteen Mahomedans, weavers and artisans, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a police constable while a party of policemen were searching their houses in connection with a burglary. Their defense, which was virtually the prosecution story in a counter case, was that the charge of burglary and resistance to a house search was falsely got up against them, because they refused to be used as beaters for a shooting party of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and that they were in consequence assaulted by the police and maliciously prosecuted.

In his judgment Mr. Kitchin found that the case represented by the police was highly coloured and unreliable. Continuing, the court observed, "Making up of the false case involved wholesale forgery and perjury. The first report, search warrants, and search reports were to all appearance manufactured. After the assault was over the accused were arrested and their statements were falsely recorded. The case was completed by false evidence in court. Such things are often alleged and perhaps such things are sometimes done, but the characteristic feature of the case is that all this procedure apparently took place within the knowledge, if not by the order, of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. An officer who is given gazetted rank must consent to be judged by the standard which obtains for gazetted officers. The excuse of youth, inexperience, and want of principle which might receive attention for a subordinate, is not an excuse for a gazetted officer."

In the end the Magistrate observed, "There are many grave reasons to suppose that an intentionally false charge of burglary and of riot with assault was made by Mohd Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, and that this was done with the knowledge and consent, if not by the order, of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent."

It may be noted that the Public Prosecutor was briefed for the prosecution in the first case and for the police accused in the second case.

The result was that both the cases were dismissed.

RURAL DEAN FINED £2 FOR
ASSAULT.BOY'S STORY OF A SUNDAY
AFTERNOON ENCOUNTER.

A fine of £2, with costs amounting to £2-10s-0d., was paid at Brichy Hill Police Court on June 23 by the Rev. H. A. Hill, rector of Wordsley, Staffs., and Rural Dean of Himley, who had pleaded guilty to assaulting Arthur Kelley, aged 15, the son of a parishioner, but pleaded justification.

Kelley and other witnesses stated that they were playing on a tree on a Sunday afternoon when Mr. Hill came to him. He kicked at one boy, but missed him, and then slapped his face.

Then he chased Kelley, and according to the boy's story—kicked him on the elbow, cutting his arm, and struck him repeatedly with his first blackening his eyes and making his nose bleed. When the lad's parents called on him he expressed regret.

The rector alleged that the boys were acting improperly. Having described them as "little beasts," he ran after Kelley, and boxed his ears two or three times. He characterized many of the statements in evidence as absolutely untrue, but expressed regret that he had taken the law into his own hands.

Sir Henry Foley Grey, Chairman of the Bench, said they felt the rector honestly saw what he had alleged, but that he was not justified in his conduct.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

[From our Correspondent.]

SIMLA, July 14.

The scheme for a Women's Medical College at Delhi has been considerably advanced and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal has subscribed another additional sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the college.

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WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

[From our Correspondent.]

SIMLA, July 14.

COUNCIL ELECTION CASE.

(Continued from page 5.)

22 of the Specific Relief Act are such that he is entitled to as a matter of course to that view. I am altogether unable to agree. Whatever the decision that he says has been decided on that section, nothing can get out of the expressed words of the section, namely, that the court may make in its discretion therein a declaration and in no case can do away with the expressed words used by the legislature in enacting that section.

A POINT OF LIMITATION.

If that was not so we have got this absurd result that the period of limitation for a suit of this nature under the Indian Limitation Act is for six years. The Council of the Governor of Bengal is elected for three years and there are three years after the Council ceases. The court might be going on trying suits under section 42 as to who were properly elected to the Council that ceased to exist three years before. That is in my opinion not a reasonable nor a proper construction to place upon section 42.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW.

In my opinion in a suit of this nature what you have got to do is this. You have got to apply the principles of the courts of common law in granting or refusing the prerogative writs of mandamus. Those were reasonable rules which were found to act not only many years but for many centuries. Those were the rules which govern elections of all bodies other than the two Houses of Parliament which are not subject to the jurisdiction of any other court but decides for itself who are elected and who have got the right to sit in either of those two Houses, but in all other bodies the right of election in which the court has jurisdiction to interfere is governed by the principles by which the courts of common law grant or refuse the prerogative writs. If you apply those principles in this case and assume that the regulations made by the Governor-General in Council were *ultra vires* you have not much difficulty in dealing with this case.

PLAINTIFF'S CONDUCT.

You have got to consider first of all the conduct of the plaintiff and first that he deliberately elected to carry his appeal to the Governor-General in Council, whereas he knew that the Governor-General in Council's decision was according to his views, of no validity. Secondly, you have got to consider the very serious delay that has been occasioned in this matter. The two defendants both sat and voted in the Council of the Governor-General for the whole session. Moreover, it may be a case of serious prejudice to the defendants for aught I know the election might not be the same. The majority by which both of them were elected over the plaintiff is a comparatively narrow one and it may be, as electors do sometimes, that some of the electors may have changed their view with regard to the one or other of the defendants which, if the plaintiff had come here more promptly, might not have been the case.

COURT CANNOT INTERFERE.

It seems to me under those circumstances that even assuming that this court had jurisdiction to interfere, as to which I desire to express no view, on the facts of this case the court ought not to interfere. I am not satisfied that if the court had jurisdiction and did interfere that the two defendants by reason of the conduct of the plaintiff having carried the appeal to the Governor-General and then stating that he is not bound by the decision of the Governor-General might not have suffered serious injury in their chances of being re-elected on these grounds. I think that the court will be wrong to interfere at any rate by means of an "interlocutory" order.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Moreover I am not satisfied that the view of the Government as to the taking of the oath of allegiance is not a correct one. Doubtless the English cases that are referred to in Strange 582 and 10 Barnwell and Cresswell 436 have decided that a person is admitted to a public office which requires the oath of allegiance only when the oath of allegiance is taken. That does not get rid of the difficulty that arises on these regulations. These regulations constitute an electoral college of elected members of the local Council to elect two persons to be members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. I am not satisfied on the negotiations that the learned Advocate-General had called my attention to that when the electors have the right of giving their votes by means of registered letters for the purpose of being members of an electoral college and for that purpose only the mere fact of election to the local Council was not sufficient to constitute a person so elected as a member of the electoral college. It is only for the purpose of exercising the legislative functions governed by the regulations and by the Act that the oath of allegiance is required. Moreover, as the learned Advocate-General has pointed out, the mere fact of omission to take an oath of allegiance does not *ipso facto* cause a member to vacate his seat. Under Regulation 8 (D) (B) the discretion is given to the Governor-General as to his declaring a seat to be void if the person elected fails to take an oath of allegiance. In my opinion in this case the rule fails and must be discharged and discharged with costs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

RETIRING COMMISSIONER.

APPRECIATIVE SPEECHES.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting, for orders, an application from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, for extending a portion of the race-course over a part of the land handed over by Government to the Municipality for use as a storm-water reservoir. The letter has been published in these columns.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to a committee named at the meeting to report on the matter in consultation with the Commissioner.

The proposition being seconded was carried.

The Corporation next considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution regarding the practicability of extending the Chowpatti Road along the Churni Road Gardens to the southern end of the Gardens, I have the honour to state that as Government are contemplating the possibility of constructing a road along the sea front to Marine Lines it is advisable that this question should be allowed to stand over for the present."

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the letter was read.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association relative to the offer of the Association to apply the money at their disposal and the land vested in them by Government towards the erection of a hospital to be built, equipped and maintained by the Corporation subject to certain conditions. The letters have been already published in these columns.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letters be referred to the medical relief committee to report on the question in consultation with the Commissioner.

In moving his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said this was a subject of very great importance for it related to the sanitary welfare of the city, and he was perfectly certain that the Corporation would receive the proposal of providing a hospital in the north of the City with cordial approval and sympathy because of the circumstances that the hospital was to be named after their late revered Sovereign King Edward VII, and because it would go a large way in providing medical relief to the people in the north who badly wanted it. Both these circumstances deserved cordial support and sympathy at the hands of the Corporation, but in the letter in which the Association had brought forward its proposal there was so much matter likely to mislead the public regarding the position, attitude and action taken by the Corporation regarding the hospital, that he trusted the Corporation would bear with him when he ventured to place before them a short history of this question.

On reading the letter one would be led to believe that the Corporation had refused to recognise its liability for providing medical relief to the City, and he would presently show that the Corporation was always alive to its responsibility in the matter and had already been in correspondence with the Association to bring about a satisfactory result of this proposal.

Without meaning to cast any reflection on the Association, Sir Pherozeshah went on to say, regarding the position taken up by that body he wished to point out to the Corporation and the public that the Association had collected seven lakhs of rupees including the one lakh provided by the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Committee. If they added to that the value of the land given over to them by Government, namely, five lakhs, the amount came to twelve lakhs. The Association's proposal now was that in consideration of this sum, the Corporation should submit to the dictation of the Association. The Association had already drawn up the scheme, design, plans and estimates. They said that twenty-one lakhs were required for the purpose and asked the Corporation to make up the deficiency and then to hand over the hospital. The Corporation was also asked to undertake

the maintenance of the hospital, which he had calculated would come to from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 every year. If they capitalised that amount, it would fall within fifty lakhs, so the Association's proposal was to cast upon the Corporation a capitalised addition of, to say at the least, thirty to forty lakhs against the twelve lakhs to be brought in by them; and for those twelve lakhs the Association was good enough to prepare everything and tell the Corporation to take the thing as it was and pay the whole cost.

INJUSTICE TO CORPORATION.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said, that it would have been more fair, he did not wish to say more courteous, if the Association, as asked by the committee of the Corporation, had worked conjointly. He was constrained to make these remarks, the speaker said, as the case presented by the Association did great injustice to the position, attitude and action taken up by the Corporation.

Coming to the question of providing medical relief, Sir Pherozeshah said that members would remember that in exchange for police charges, the Corporation had undertaken the maintenance of ten hospitals and dispensaries. As at the time it was thought advisable that actual maintenance should remain in the hands of Government, they had decided that the Corporation should pay every year to Government a sum of Rs. 4,15,000, which sum they had been paying up to the present moment. Then the Corporation had been spending about Rs. 70,000 for various dispensaries established in the City and they had been paying a large contribution for the maintenance of the Matunga Leprosy Asylum. He, therefore, asked the public to note that it was not correct to say that the Corporation were doing nothing in the matter. Even after the transfer charges had been determined, the Corporation had expressed a desire to put up a hospital in the north of the City and after passing that resolution, the Corporation had immediately entered into negotiations for that purpose.

Their health officer then proposed that the Adam Wylie Hospital be taken over and negotiations were opened but ultimately it was discovered that the authorities of that hospital were not willing to transfer it to the Corporation and that plan was given up.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S OFFER.

In the meantime a proposal of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund had Rs. 50,000 in their hands and that Sir Currimbhoy had very munificently offered another sum of Rs. 50,000 for providing medical relief for the mill hands who mainly resided in the north of the City. Government offered their one lakh to the Corporation and their only condition was that a tablet should be put up recording how the money was raised. He asked the Corporation to consider the proposal of the Association now was that in consideration of the one lakh of rupees they should name the main block of the hospital after Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Now, there were very few in the Corporation who had as high a regard and as great an esteem as he had for his very old friend Sir Currimbhoy and he was sure that if it was proposed to commemorate his name in consideration of this amount neither he nor his sons, four of whom were among them, would like that it should be done for a paltry sum of one lakh and that they would come with such sum of money desiring of Sir Currimbhoy's name and fame.

A VERY CURIOUS REPLY.

In the meantime, the Association wrote to the Committee to co-operate and the Committee promptly replied consenting to co-operate and asking the Association to depute two of their representatives to confer with the Committee. To this the Committee received a very curious reply stating that theirs was a very peculiar position and that the Committee would hear later on from them. But that was the last the Committee heard anything from them. Even after the receipt of this letter, the Committee were willing to do anything that was possible and it was arranged that the Commissioner should see them and then place the scheme before the Committee. There the matter stopped and he complained for this reason that if the Association had treated the Corporation in a fair way, this long delay, which had taken place and which was bound to take place, would not have taken place, and it would not have become necessary to refer this matter again to the Committee. He did not complain of the scant courtesy shown to the Corporation, but he wished to point out that they must deal with the subsequent issues. He had also pointed out to them the comparative position of the Association and the Corporation. The Association brought in seven lakhs or with the help of Government twelve lakhs; the Corporation were to pay fourteen lakhs more and were also to bring the capitalised value of 40 to 50 lakhs and yet the Association had placed before them a cut and dried scheme and they were asked to construct the hospital according to that scheme. Now he had a very great regard for Mr. Wittet, but when they were building such a large hospital, he thought it would have been more desirable to obtain designs by open competition. Again if the Committee were consulted beforehand, they would have formed some idea of the architectural part of the building. He did think that any hospital that was to bear the name of the late Sovereign should have some architectural beauty but at the same time they should consider what amount was to be devoted for that purpose. Such a scheme should have been worked up by public competition and he thought that the Corporation and the Committee were not fairly treated

in the matter. He, however, might fairly say that the proposal would receive the most cordial approval and sympathy of the Corporation but at the same time it was a scheme which needed very careful consideration in the Committee and the Committee might ask for further designs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL SCHOOL.

One thing, however, he did wish to mention and it was that if the Association had consulted the Committee, the two might have worked out a much larger scheme. He might at once say that his one ambition with regard to the Municipal Corporation was to see that their hospitals were managed by an independent medical service and not monopolised by the members of the Indian Medical Service only and to achieve that he was anxious that a medical school should be attached to this hospital. He said this because the Association had not considered this proposal and he still hoped that the question of a medical school was not beyond the pale of possibility. He had proposed with him to establish the school out of funds made available for the purpose in the same way as the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment fund was made available for the hospital. He, therefore, hoped that the public would take up the idea and munificently give their help for medical relief.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

THE COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said he just wished to point out a few inaccuracies in Sir Pherozeshah's speech, as he was a member of the Committee of the Association and he thought that the remarks were rather unfair to the Association. Sir Pherozeshah's first express grievance was that the Association did not provide more funds.

Sir Pherozeshah—No, No.

Mr. Cadell, continuing, said that reminded him of an instance of a barrister who was charged with unprofessional conduct for having received from his client less fees than the prescribed standard. When the barrister was called upon to show cause, he explained that he had taken everything from his client that he possessed and he was not getting on with the man to pay more. After that explanation, the barrister was honorably acquitted by his colleagues. Now in this case, the Association had collected the seven lakhs and they paid every pie that they had collected. If they could not collect more it was the fault of the public and not of the association.

Sir Pherozeshah's second point was that the Association had not consulted the Committee regarding the design and estimate but he estimated that they were drawn up, they could not tell the Corporation what they wanted and perhaps it might not have been found to be necessary to come to the Corporation if they had had sufficient funds they would have themselves put the scheme through. As regards design, they should remember that in that respect the Association were in the position of trustees and the first object of the work entrusted to them was to provide a suitable memorial to King Edward VII, and they thought that the best course was to take the best possible local advice. Neither the design nor the estimates were final and if the Committee of the Corporation suggested any changes in the design, the Association would consider them.

Then Sir Pherozeshah had said something about a medical school. All were in sympathy with that but there was no money for it and he hoped that that would be possible but he wished to mention at the same time that if they were going to have a school they must have the best possible hospital. He, therefore, thought that this was a glorious opportunity. They were given the help of twelve lakhs and they would have a first class hospital, and he hoped the Committee would consider the proposals in a most harmonious manner and would not run the risk of losing this sum.

Mr. Jamsodji Wadia said he was surprised to hear the remarks of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Association were not doing the City a bad turn at all. Personally he was against the hospital and he had said in the Association meetings too that they were making a present to the City of the twelve lakhs because it was their duty to provide a hospital. He was therefore, surprised to hear that the Association had done something that was not proper and he had heard that was not pleasantly too.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, replying, said he was not much concerned with Mr. Wadia's remarks. Mr. Wadia seemed to have given some advice to the Association but that advice was unanimously rejected and the thought they might as well reject his remarks and leave him in the same unpleasant state. Referring to the remarks made by the Commissioner, Sir Pherozeshah said he never complained that the Association had not given enough money. If he had said so then the comparison made by Mr. Cadell would have been just. What he said was that a junior partner who brought in only seven lakhs imposed conditions on the senior partner and that too with-out a courteous conference. He again repeated that before the Association brought forward its proposal, the Corporation had resolved to have a fully equipped hospital and he was sure the Corporation would adhere to that desire with greater alacrity and would have a hospital worthy of bearing the name of their late Sovereign. The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

RECENT HIGH COURT SUIT.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved in accordance with a previous notice of motion:—That the Municipal Com-

missioner be requested to place before the August meeting of the Corporation a certified copy of Mr. Justice Dwyer's judgment with copies of evidence and exhibits in the case of the Municipality vs. Sir Adami Pechoojee.

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said the members would remember having read in the public press that in the suit he referred to the court made rather serious imputations on the conduct of some of their subordinates and it was right that the Corporation should inquire into them. That could not be done unless the record of the proceedings was placed before them. He had, therefore, brought the present notice of motion as that would give them an opportunity to find out how the public were treated.

The proposition was carried. On the motion of Mr. Y. A. Dabholkar, the following proposition was carried with a slight modification that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the very filthy and most unhealthy and badly lighted condition of Kowady in Gurgaum and to the great inconvenience caused to the growing number of residents and the people frequenting the Borah Cemetery at the end of the lane.

MR. CADELL'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

The President then placed before the meeting the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner as urgent matter:—

"I have the honour to state that Government have been pleased to appoint me to act in a short vacancy as Commissioner of Sind, and it is therefore necessary for me to resign my post as Municipal Commissioner with effect from the 15th instant. I understand that Government intend to appoint Mr. Crerar as Municipal Commissioner, subject to his resigning the post on his vacating the post of acting Commissioner of Sind and that a notification to that effect is issuing. It is my intention, subject to the sanction of Government and the assent of the Standing Committee, to proceed on a short period of leave after vacating my appointment as acting Commissioner in Sind, after which I shall return to my post as Municipal Commissioner."

Sir Pherozeshah then rose to move a resolution. He said he hoped the President would not rule him out of order but would follow the old precedents and would allow him to move a resolution on the subject. It was very often the case that they had put on record their sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the retiring Commissioners. He therefore moved:—

"That on the occasion of the departure of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to take up temporarily the office of Commissioner of Sind, the Corporation desires to place on record their cordial appreciation of the valuable and important services rendered by him to the City in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner during the past three years. Mr. Cadell's administrative ability and firm grasp of the varied questions concerning the Municipal administration of the City, together with his zeal, energy and promptitude in carrying out the duties of his office, have been of very great value to the Corporation in advancing the Municipal progress in a variety of directions. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Cadell with the thanks of the Corporation for his valued services and with an expression of the Corporation's hope that he would soon return to them with renewed health and vigour." (Applause.)

Sir Pherozeshah said he could see the whole Corporation joined with him in the hope that Mr. Cadell might soon be back among them with renewed health and vigour. Speaking on his proposition, he said that on more than one occasion their Municipal Commissioners had proved themselves worthy of great posts and they had attained some of the highest posts that could be conferred on them by Government. They had sent Mr. Harvey to Simla and they were now sending Mr. Cadell to Karachi, but he was certain knowing as he did his great abilities that he would still attain higher honours. Mr. Cadell's absence would be a great loss to the Corporation and though they often differed, it did not prevent him in saying in right sincerity that Mr. Cadell deserved all the good words regarding his ability and his character. He had infused vigour in all the departments and it was a pleasure to see Mr. Cadell in the Municipal Commissioner's chair. It was therefore impossible to let him go without putting on record their sense of appreciation of the valuable and important services rendered by him to the City. (Applause.)

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUPPORT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition as ably moved by the leader of the house. He remarked Sir Pherozeshah had omitted to mention one thing that was most opportune and that was that the Corporation was deeply indebted to Government for deputing some of their ablest men from the Civil Service to fill the post of Municipal Commissioner. He thought this was the most opportune time when they should express their indebtedness to Government for having given them as Municipal Commissioners the oldest men in the service and Mr. Cadell was in no way inferior to the ablest men they had in the past. He thought Mr. Cadell had completely fulfilled the expectations that were formed of him even with his reputation of ability and they all agreed with the hope expressed by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that they would be fortunate enough to see Mr. Cadell return to them with renewed health and vigour and render further service to the City. (Applause.)

THE PROPOSITION WAS THEN CARRIED.

The proposition was then carried amid acclamation and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday.

NEED FOR LEARNING AMBULANCE.

GATHERING AT ANRELI.

A large and influential gathering was recently held at Anreli in Baroda for distributing certificates and prizes to successful students in Ambulance under the presidency of Mr. Dorabji T. Pavri the Suba Sahib.

Dr. Dhanjishah, the Civil Surgeon, in the course of his speech thus referred to the necessity of giving instruction in first aid and Nursing. As showing how often, though ignorance, more harm is done than good, he gave the following instances:—

He said:—When a person faints and falls we run up to him and try to raise his head and perhaps make him sit up, but how many of us that are present here know that it is the worst possible thing to do so under the circumstances? And that instead of raising his head we ought to lower it, for by raising it we only make the faint deeper? Another instance now. If some one of us while bathing in our river accidentally got drowned I am sure we would all take him out immediately and lay him flat on his back and try to push out water from his stomach by pressing upon it or by inverting him with the feet uppermost, believing that that is the best way of reviving him. Again if some policeman is high he will probably put him in a cart or on a cot and send him to the hospital, but let me assure you that those are the surest ways of killing him. The best thing to do under the circumstances would be to lay him on one side, wipe his mouth and nostrils, take out his tongue and to hold it there and to perform artificial respiration on him. By wasting valuable time all hopes of reviving the patient will be lost. Only a few days ago a girl fell into a well here while drawing out water. She was soon taken out but instead of taking steps to revive her there and then much time was wasted in sending her to the hospital and the result was that though my assistants and I worked for one whole hour we could not save her. If our local policemen had learnt Ambulance work and tried to apply their knowledge immediately possibly her life would have been saved. I will give you a third instance. Suppose some one in your neighbourhood has taken opium. The first thing you people would do would be to give him plenty of ghos or oil. Now how many of you know that that is a very wrong remedy? The first thing to do in such a case is to give him some common salt or mustard and warm water in order to make him vomit. If oil or ghee is given instead it would be more difficult to make him vomit afterwards when a doctor is called in. Again suppose a child falls and injures itself in your neighbourhood. How often have you seen a lot of noise made by the poor mother and other females round and under such circumstances? How coolly and quietly the mother would administer the necessary remedies in such a case if she only knew what to do! These instances will convince you how very necessary it is for you all to learn Ambulance work.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has been graciously pleased to order since the last twelve years that instruction in these subjects be given gratis to all who may come forward in all the Prant stations in the Raj, that examinations be taken without any fees and that certificates and medals be given to those who pass without any charges and yet it is a matter of regret that people do not take advantage of these orders as freely as they ought to. I earnestly appeal to you all, ladies and gentlemen, to acquire the knowledge of these subjects. Knowledge is a thing which is bound to be of use to us sometime or other in our lives. Knowledge can never be quite wasted, so let many of you come forward to learn, and I am ready at your service to teach you according to the dictates of His Highness.

I feel great pleasure in announcing to you that during the last three months many teachers here and several high school boys have received instruction in Ambulance and have passed the examination recently held.

CAT OF TEN CLAWS.

COURT STORY OF FREAK PET SHOT ON MORNING RAID.

The tragic fate of a cat that had ten claws on each of its front paws was related at Kingston County Court on June 24, says the "Daily News."

Pussy, a great domestic favourite, was found shot dead one morning on the doorstep of its owner's house. The owner, Jessie Read, a gardener, of Surbiton, now sued William Dodge, an independent gentleman living close to him for damages amounting to £50s. for shooting the cat.

Mr. Read said a neighbour called him out of bed at five o'clock in the morning and told him of the fate of pussy. When he saw the defendant next day he asked him why he had shot the cat. "Because your cat has been killing my chickens," was the reply.

Mrs. Read explained that she and her husband valued the cat, because the children were so fond of it. It was not a deformed cat, she said, but a freak of nature.

Defendant asserted that pussy had often killed his chickens. On the morning of the tragedy he ran outside in his nightshirt, saw the cat running away with one of his chickens, a Wyandotte, in its mouth, and, as he had threatened to do, he shot it.

"When I heard the chickens squealing I knew what was up," he said.

The Registrar gave judgement for the defendant, with costs.

INDIAN'S ENGLISH WIFE.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER RESCINDED.

The adjourned hearing was concluded on June 23, by a Divisional Court (Divorce) of the appeal by Mir Anwaruddin, LL.D., a barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and a native of India, residing at Shepherd's Bush, against an order of the justices at Acton, dated May 31, finding that he had been guilty of persistent cruelty towards his young English wife, Ruby Pauline Mir Anwaruddin, says the "Daily Mail."

The appeal was heard by the President and Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane.

It was stated on the previous occasion that if this conviction stood the appellant would be unable to continue his profession. On June 23 the following letters, which passed between the young couple subsequently to their separation and prior to the conviction, were read by the husband's counsel to rebut the allegation of cruelty:—

A LITTLE HOME AND LOVE.

"May 4, 1913. My dearest,—[After saying that her doctor would like to see him.] So for my sake do make an effort to come. It is really serious. Don't let anything hinder you. Here's a kiss do hurry you up.—Your loving wife, Ruby."

"May 5, 1913. Mr. dear,—Oh, I am longing to see you. Do come to me, dearest. Last night was awful without you, and I am feeling so ill. Do come with M—, or as soon as you can.—Your loving wife, Ruby."

"P. S.—I don't know what to say to the doctor. I am so helpless without you. Come, because I need you. All my love. I am alone with mother here."

The wife wrote a further letter: "My dearest,—I am desperately tired now and inclined to turn my face to the wall and confess that we have made a mistake. . . . But surely it is too early to admit of failure. If I have failed it is not for the want of trying. I have given myself to you body, heart, and soul. I have sunk my personality and my individuality because I loved you, because I love you now, and because I shall always love you. . . . Which is the real you—the you who promised to make this life a paradise for me, or the you who told me to go to Hell? . . . I told you all I wanted was your sincere love, and I still say it. . . . I want a little home and your love, however simple that may be. I told you I would accept your guidance; I need it and I want it. If you love me, come; if you do not come I shall know the truth. I want to live with you, Mr. I love you and I want you to love me."

HUSBAND'S CONDITIONS.

In a letter the husband asked his wife to come back on the following conditions:—

"(1) That you will not communicate with your past admirers and your friends, however intimately you may have known them;

"(2) That you should be willing to devote yourself to me and be guided by me instead of asking me to be guided by your people;

"(3) That you should be willing to stay where I am and be prepared to go to any part of the world where my interests lie."

The letter concluded with these words:—

"For the last time I ask you to come back at once. Let the world go to the winds; cling to me and see how your husband will make you happy."

Mr. Cotes-Predy contended these letters showed that the wife was fond of her husband and that but for her people the two would not have gone apart.

Mrs. Durely Grazebrook, for the wife, referred to the evidence of the doctor, who said the woman was formerly a strong, healthy girl, and that when he saw her on May 4 she was in a state of collapse and had to be bed some weeks. "I had quite a shock when I saw her," added the doctor. To show the vindictive of this man, said counsel, he had recently issued writs against the wife, father, and the solicitor, and a police court summons against mother. At one time the wife wrote to her husband:—

"What did you give me but a few caresses and few clothes, interspersed with mental torture, insults, and a thorough breakdown. All my rights as a wife were ignored and you drove me out. Yet you say you love me."

THE DECISION.

The President, giving judgment, said they had to decide if persistent cruelty by the husband had been proved. There were, no doubt, bickerings and misunderstandings during the short and rather unhappy life of this young married couple. Married on March 18 last, they did not begin to live together. The lady returned home to her parents, and it was not until the 24th that they joined each other. She no doubt anticipated a rather more luxurious life than she had, although the husband spent a good deal of money upon enjoyments, dresses, and so forth. As the wife herself had said in her letters, the whole thing was a mistake and a misunderstanding. In the opinion of the court the charge of persistent cruelty was not proved. Therefore, the appeal would be allowed and the magistrate's order rescinded.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" 2: HORNETS 0.

Fortunately the heavy shower that fell yesterday afternoon stopped conveniently before football was due to commence. In consequence, the game was played in fine weather, but the ground was such that in places the ball stopped dead and in others rolled on, making scientific play very difficult. They did remarkably well to reach half time with a blank sheet, but the continual attacks were almost bound to tell in the long run and their goal was penetrated twice in the second half. With such pluck and determination did the Wilkins worry the military attack that they did not deserve to lose by a bigger margin, and their consistency should earn a fair place in the League table.

For the winners, Mitchell at centre fed his wings with good judgment and kept his place well. Wesson on the left being conspicuous with good centres whereas Orange was very often dangerous and only missed narrowly with drives which would have been hard to stop. Fitzjohn and Astill were sound as ever at half and the backs good. Wilkins in particular; Johnston having nothing very difficult to stop.

One can only repeat what was said about the Hornets last time. Lathorpe had no chance with either of the shots that went home, shewing himself to be resourceful when in trouble and fighting out well. The brothers James were all that was expected of them, especially "H." who did no end of work. He was very hard to pass and stopped many a dangerous move by heading cleverly. The halves, especially the centre, kept much too far back as a rule and the forwards' chief fault lay in erratic passing. Downes and Lefevre were the most useful, but the play of this line as a whole suggested nervousness.

This win places the Sherwoods' A team second in the League table, and they are not at all likely to be displaced from there.

With the Hornets defending the Band Stand end, play was in mid-field for some minutes. Lefevre was first to be dangerous, but Wilkins cleared, as did Garbutt from Downes. Off-side sent them back, Wesson putting in a good run. Orange and Mitchell taking part. Orange drove hard for goal, Lathorpe saved, but was pulled up for "carried." The free kick near goal was cleared. The Hornets came up and Downes centred well, but Garbutt headed away and the Sherwoods rushed to the other end, forcing a corner from which Fitzjohn shot wide. Each end was visited, McDermott pulled up for off-side. H. James defending well, Mitchell was dangerous, James penalised for foul. Astill sent over. Wells forced a corner, from which H. James gave to Navin. Some even play followed till Downes got down his line smartly and gave to Lefevre, but Johnston ran out smartly and cleared. A foul throw saw the Hornets up again but Downes missed-kicked towards his own goal. From this Wesson got away, but shot just to the left, another long one well fisted out. From a corner, Lathorpe again rose to the occasion and fisted away, Marvel then sending just over. Wesson and Astill lobbed up well and Topliff was found lying off-side. Orange and Wesson gave H. James a hot time, but could not get through. A corner was cleared to Marvel, he giving to Wesson who centred well, but they were driven off as half time arrived.

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Nil.

Hornets:—Nil.

Play was for some time on the Sherwoods' left and H. James did excellent work and made a long kick up Wilkins had to touch. Fitzjohn sent them back to corner was secured but Lefevre away. Hyde pulled up and came up smartly, and later on Wesson beat and lodged the ball in the left corner.

Wesson rushed took place, Wesson sent them back to corner. From this Wesson got away, but shot just to the left, another long one well fisted out. From a corner, Lathorpe again rose to the occasion and fisted away, Marvel then sending just over. Wesson and Astill lobbed up well and Topliff was found lying off-side. Orange and Wesson gave H. James a hot time, but could not get through. A corner was cleared to Marvel, he giving to Wesson who centred well, but they were driven off as half time arrived.

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Nil.

Hornets:—Nil.

Following were the teams:—
Hornets:—Lathorpe (goal); H. and W. James (backs); Windsor, Ashton and Finnigan (halves); McDermott, Navin, Hyde, Lefevre and Downes, (forwards).

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Johnston (goal); Garbutt and Wilkins, backs; Fitzjohn, Astill and Marvel, halves; Topliff, Wells, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson, forwards.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
Commercial Gymkhana vs. Grant Medicals.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT M. POINCARÉ VISITS FRENCH HOSPITAL.

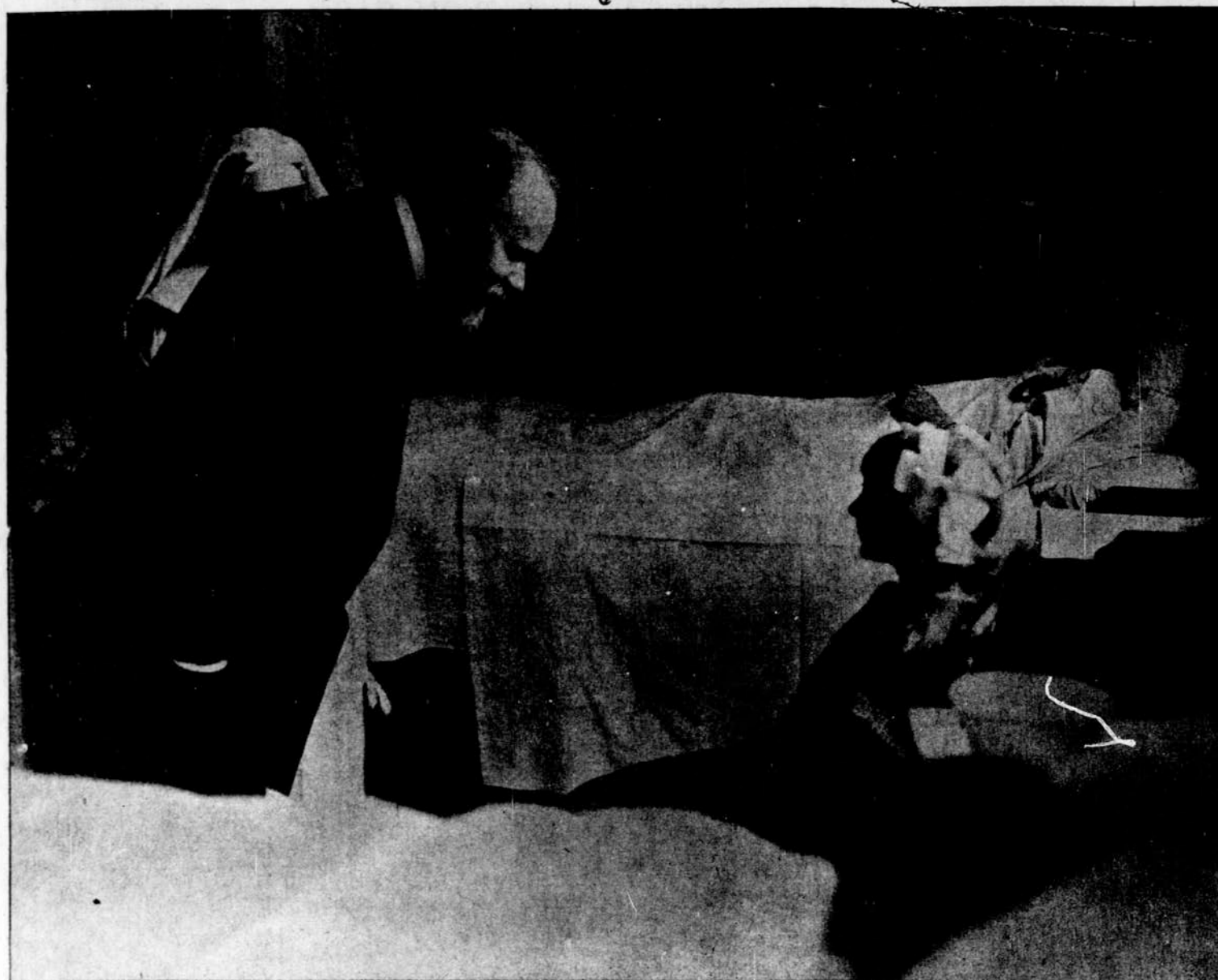


Photo by Central News.

M. Poincaré visited the French Hospital on June 25th. He is seen chatting with a youthful patient named Mlle Elizabeth Cameros.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 13.

The meet to-day was at Kalas and the time as usual 6-15 a.m. I see the meets for next week are timed a quarter of an hour later, and are at the 9th milestone on the Bombay Road, the 7th milestone on the Nasik Road and Yerowda on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, respectively. The field for a Sunday was a comparatively small one numbering in all about 50. This was probably due, in large measure, to the very hard day and the rocky going of last Thursday. Many are the lamentations about lame horses, chiefly from bruised soles, or lost shoes, which have been heard during the last two days. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Symons, and Mrs. Gibson. Meeting near the lunatic asylum, the Master moved off northwards along the road. Then he turned to the right off it into the jungle just beyond a covert. This covert generally holds a jack, nor was it blank to-day. Heading northwards he ran along the nullah for half a mile keeping the stream on his right. Then where the nullah turns eastwards, he turned sharp right handed crossed the stream and continued to run the nullah. Passing the Dhanori nullah, he then turned left handed along the track leading to the village. On the high-ground he ran a chukker left handed back into the Dhanori nullah. Here he half a mile south of Dhanori, after a nice little hunt of 20 minutes. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. FitzGibbon.

We then drew northwards along the nullah towards Dhanori till quite close to the village. The Master then turned westwards and shortly afterwards himself viewed a fox away. In the hunt which ensued we certainly had to deal with a leak of foxes; and it is quite possible that it was yet another fox which was viewed at the end of the hunt. Heading westwards till he struck the nullah leading south-west towards Kalas our fox turned left handed down it. Here he slipped off to the right whilst a brace of foxes took the line on down the nullah. When he, (for one of the two foxes had almost certainly slipped away in the meantime) reached the wells near the Alandi Road, he turned up left handed on to the high ground and ran a ring round through some rocky knolls. Hounds had checked for some little time and we had certainly lost our fox, when one was viewed away on our left heading northwards. It certainly was a fresh fox as he was immaculately clean and tidy, but the Master decided to have at him. Hounds were put on his very line in less than a minute but could make absolutely nothing of it. This is all the more curious as they had been hunting fox easily for about 25 minutes. Whether this fox was an entirely new one or one of the brace which was viewed coming down the nullah, it is hard to say. The probability, however, is that it was a fresh one, and that the second one of the brace which was viewed started our third hunt for us. We had been drawing northwards when a fox was viewed away by Captain Lawrence near the Alandi Road. Hounds were quickly on the line and were able to hunt it this time with, but soon managed to slip us on to the line of a jack.

The jack turned right handed across

a stream, then again sharp right handed short of the road and set his mask for the Sister Hills up to the nullah leading in that direction. Scent now seemed to be holding, and hounds, racing, ran into him and killed in about a mile. The brush this time went to Mrs. Vines.

Many of the field thought that the day was finished now and had started for home, when they saw hounds running on the high ground beyond the nullah east of the road. Again it was a fox; and, he gave us a couple of rings round a bund in the valley and through the surrounding rocky bluffs ere he ran us out of scent.

So we have still to kill our first fox this season, though it certainly looked at one time, just at the end of the second hunt, as if hounds really would kill one to-day.

The Master then took hounds southwards through the babul covert near Temple Tank, and on to Yerowda, but we did nothing more.

The going on the whole was good and unexpectedly light. There were of course a few treacherous spots.

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 14.

Mr. Arthur Powcett has arranged the following handicaps for to-morrow's races:—

Macintyre Plate, 6 furlongs:—
Vics Pride 9-7, Reinstated Now 9-4, Bamba 9-2, Eva B. 9-1, Wavehill 8-12, St. Gilgen 8-10, Huka 8-2, Glendook 8-1, Silver Memory 8-9, Eustace 8-1, J. P. 8-0, Little Speed 7-10, Sand Piper 7-6, J. P. 7-0.

Horse Trials, 1 mile:—
Tiercel 10-0, Coat-of-Arms 9-11, Hamara 9-8, Mil 8-11, Glendook 8-11, The Witch 8-5, Airman 8-2, Metal Maid 7-13, Pelargonium Second 7-9, Vitulos 7-0, Particle 7-0.

Paddock Plate, 4 furlongs:—

Promos 11-0, Betty 10-12, Token 10-9, Molly D. 10-2, Westoria 9-13, Madrid 9-7, Donald Wallace 9-6, Mignonette 8-7, Nyria 8-6, Brynolla 8-8, Melody 7-7, Fair Sex 7-2, Sumurum 7-0.

C. B. Plate, 5 furlongs:—
Harebell 10-6, Pearl 10-6, Cowslip 10-4, D. S. O. 9-9, Valmiki 9-8, Crowbar 9-4, Vigour 9-2, House Maid 9-2, Ismailia 8-4, Chemise 7-9, Seeta 7-9, Mushoot 7-0, Kohinoor 7-0.

The Park Plate (substitution race for horses), 5 furlongs:—
Chestnut Park 9-7, Glendook 9-2, Outside 9-0, Pelargonium Second 8-11, Silver Memory 8-9, Eustace 8-1, J. P. 7-13, Blix 7-2, Betty 7-0.

Substitution Cubbion Cup for C. B. horses, 4 furlongs:—
Pearl 10-7, Harebell 10-6, D. S. O. 9-9, Valmiki 9-8, House Maid 9-6, Crowbar 9-3, Chemise 8-6, Ismailia 7-12, Couer De Leon 7-10, Sahana 7-9, Kohinoor 7-7, Seeta 7-6, Sarasvati 7-2, F. 7-0, Mushoot 7-0.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA DAY.



Photo by Central News.

Miss Leonide K. Morgan, in Prince Olaf of Norway's miniature motor car which took part in the day's proceedings.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

GOLF NOTES.

How is it that people who have absolutely no idea of the game will insist upon playing round the golf course instead of going into some quiet corner away from everybody else in order to learn the various strokes? They cannot possibly get very much pleasure out of the game in the way they play it and they are certainly a very great nuisance to those who are following behind them. While playing the lawn and the other in the pleasure (?) of following such a couple and from the very start we were kept waiting on every stroke while the two in front made their weary way from one side of the course to the other in a vain endeavour to get to the green. At most holes one or other gave up the task in the end, as it generally happened that his opponent, if he can be called one, had arrived at the green some time before the other got there, the latter having spent a few minutes after each stroke watching and endeavouring to find his ball. This, it may be mentioned, was not because he had hit it any distance but because it generally went in exactly the opposite direction to what was intended. One of them had evidently made up his mind to hole out on every green no matter what his partner had done, as at one hole after having taken about eight strokes to reach the green, he waited for his friend who had been spending a considerable amount of time and energy in trying to get out of various difficulties and had picked up his ball, and then proceeded to take four putts to finish the hole. At the next a ball was lost after the second stroke. This should mean the loss of the hole but not a bit of it, another ball was thrown down and the hole was duly played out. During the whole of the round these two players were very seldom together except on the tee. One was generally some distance ahead and it was marvellous the escapes he had of being hit as it was the usual thing for the other man to make his stroke without in any way giving a warning. Both my opponent and I got a considerable amount of amusement out of it all and incidentally I may mention it won me the match as the former made a number of bad strokes through being kept waiting.

The entry list for the Golfers cup is at present open and closes on the 16th instant. This cup, which is played for twice a year by match play under handicap always attracts a good entry and this time it appears will be no exception to the rule. The present holder is J. P. C. Garry who won it last time with a handicap of 8 defeating Dawson in the final round. This time he will play with a reduced handicap of 6 and as he is a much improved player, it is not at all unlikely he will win again. Conditions are at present all in favour of the scratch player as a poor stroke invariably gets one into serious trouble these days which is not so in the dry weather when a topped ball travels as far as a well hit one.

The first competition of the season was held last Thursday, when the course, after the soaking it had received, was very heavy. As a matter of fact some of the greens were under water but temporary holes were made and the competition was successfully carried through. The state of the ground was indicated by the very poor return made, the winning card being a nett 42 which is two strokes worse than "Bogey" for the course. In winning this competition Jessop played a steady round of 41 and with his handicap of plus 1 was two strokes better than England. The junior competition was won by Owen 7. One competitor in this class took 13 strokes for one hole and was evidently out for exercise.

Next Thursday there will be a club match Army vs. Civilians which should prove interesting as both sides are well represented.

"GOLF IN SHIRT SLEEVES."

A naval officer writes to the "Daily Mail" on the question of playing golf in shirt sleeves:—

Some little time ago two friends of mine who, like myself, had recently returned from India and Ceylon, were playing golf, wearing what you have called "this unceremonious attire." Reaching the club house after their game they were informed by the secretary that two ladies had objected to their playing in shirt sleeves!

I may say that it is the custom in most British Colonies to play golf in shirt sleeves, and surely it is a sensible, hygienic, and becoming costume. Surely it is a matter of common sense to wear at golf what is most comfortable. In all other games the clothes we wear have been most carefully thought out and are eminently satisfactory. To play golf well it is essential to wear clothes which are free and which do not cramp our movements. The modern tailor has solved the problem of the ideal golfing jacket, but why be a slave to fashionable convention if the weather be hot enough to discard coats? On what possible grounds save those of stupid convention can objection be taken to shirt, trousers, a smart belt, shoes, etc.? I cannot allow that the costume described is unceremonious. It is smart and businesslike. As plain, straight Englishmen we can find nothing against it—as snobs, hidebound by convention, we are up in arms at once!

English society is a slave to snobbish convention in dress for special functions. Let us keep our games, at any rate, free from such servility.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

CRICKET.

SPENCER CRICKET SHIELD.

ELPHINSTONE V. WELLINGTON.

Of the half dozen matches played yesterday for the Shapur Spencer Challenge Shield competition, the most important was the one between the Elphinstone C. C. and the Wellington C. C. The match was remarkable for a fine piece of bowling by Bhopoo who secured the extremely handsome analyses of 7 wickets for 15 runs. The Elphinstone C. C. going in to bat first totalled 191 for the loss of 7 wickets and sent their opponents in, who could only make 41 against the deadly attack of B. S. Bhopoo. J. Elchidana played fine cricket for the Elphinstone Club, making 60. The match resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 150 runs.

The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.	
D. K. Kapadia, b Vasaigara	16
J. H. Elchidana, b Daruwalla	69
H. D. Gimi, b Vasaigara	5
B. S. Bhopoo, run out	37
T. Parekh, b Daruwalla	6
S. A. Daruwalla, c and b Vasaigara	14
J. T. Mody, c and b Vasaigara	17
J. J. Dubash, not out	28
S. B. Spencer, not out	1
P. H. Dayer (Capt.) and S. M. Kanga, did not bat	
Extras	10
Total (for 7 wickets)	191

*Innings declared closed.

WELLINGTON C. C.	
J. Vasaigara, c Parekh, b Dayer	2
R. Talvarkhan, c Kanga, b Bhopoo	4
N. Daruwalla, b Dubash	3
F. Day, c Elchidana, b Bhopoo	6
R. Panthaki, c Parekh, b Bhopoo	13
M. Master, c Kapadia, b Bhopoo	2
Sanjana, b Bhopoo	0
Kotwal, c Parekh, b Bhopoo	0
E. Patel, c Elchidana, b Bhopoo	4
Batiwalla, b Kapadia	0
P. Daruwalla, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	41

BARONET V. ALLIANCE.

REMARKABLE BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

The most noteworthy bowling performance yesterday was the splendid effort of S. P. Madon who playing for the Baronet C. C. against the Alliance C. C., captured eight of the opponents' wickets for only five runs.

The scores:—

BARONET C. C.	
Baronet C. C.—D. Driver, 44; M. E. Pavri, 20; H. S. Bapu, 9; J. S. Warden, 4; D. M. Raja, 19; S. B. Nageswara, 37; M. K. Reporter, 9; S. L. Madon, 2; P. R. Pochhadawalla, 4; J. Bhowanagore, 0; M. Dettiwalla, 4; extra, 1; total, 130.	
Alliance C. C.—J. Daruwalla, 2; F. P. Colabawalla, 3; F. Surri, 0; F. P. Bulsara, 0; H. Khan, 6; R. A. Mehta, 0; E. D. Driver, 0; D. F. Gurd, 0; A. Madan, 0; D. H. Dhanbora, 0; D. N. Vajifdar, 0; extras, 2; total, 13.	

PERSIAN C.C. V. PARS BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Persian Clubs by 62 runs.

The scores:—

Persian C. C.—N. A. Cooper, 2; D. Balasara, 5; K. Irani, 24; P. Warden, 8; J. Banaji, 8; S. Daruwalla, 2; N. Dayer, 23; F. Kapadia, 4; S. Santoku, 17; F. Daruwalla, 1; K. Ankilisia, 0; extras, 10; total, 104.	
Parsi Baronet C. C.—P. Padgwalla, 1; B. Fatania, 0; R. Cama, 0; B. P. Meherhomji, 8; P. Lam, 20; D. Raja, 2; F. Masani, 0; J. Antia, 0; P. Garwalla, 7; B. Mehta, 4; P. Daruwalla, 0; extra, 0; total, 42.	

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on 13th July 1913 and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 35 runs.

The scores:—

Hindu Gymkhana C. C.—Prabhakar, Shivram, 3; Date, 9; Talpade, 9; Kiratkar, 4; Bhatawdekar, 0; Bhata, 0; Vara, 0; Velkar, 0; Chandaram, 0; Dewekani, not out; extras, 8; total, 37.	
Islam Gymkhana C. C.—J. Jamil Naik, 9; S. A. Aziz, 10; S. N. Patel, 18; A. R. Tambawalla, 14; S. A. Razak, 5; S. Mahmood, 0; F. Mallajee, 2; P. M. Irani, 1; Vali Ahmed, 1; S. Edroos, 2; Shuffi C. Tyabjee, (capt.), not out; extras, 10; total, 72.	

H.M.S. CUSTOMS V. GRINDLAY & CO. CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for Grindlay and Co. C. Club by 4 wickets and 27 runs.

The scores:—

H. M. S. Customs C. C.—Kelly, 6; Bhopoo, 39; Wagle, 4; Raja, 0; Ganpat, 9; Dalvi, 4; Selkirk, 4; Khumbatta, 0; Ramrao, 1; Eccles, 1; Mooney (capt.), 7; extras, 13; total, 88.	
Grindlay & Co. C. C.—B. Mistry, 4; Shapurji, 13; Writer, 0; Grant (capt.), 15; Unwalla, 2; Croft, 41; Khumbatta, 0; J. Driver, 33; Patel, Limji and Daji, did not bat, extras, 7; total, 115.	

PARSI BARONET C.C. V. MAHOMEDAN C.C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Parsi Baronet C. C. by 30 runs.

The scores:—

PARSI BARONET C. C.	
P. Padgwalla, b Contractor	6
R. Cama, b Gulmahomed	9
P. Daruwalla, b Contractor	1
F. Garwalla, c Gulmahomed	2
b Attar	28
F. Divecha, b Attar	6
S. Madon, c Hasnani, b Shidhusein	29
B. Mehta, not out	12
P. Mistry, b Shaikhusein	0
A. Bulsara, c Gulmahomed	2
b Shaikhusein	0
B. Shroff, b Contractor	0
J. Umrigar, b Contractor	0
Extras	8
Total	103

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Goolmahomed, run out; B. Umrigar 25; Mandivalla, c Garwalla, b Madon 18; Contractor, c Divecha, b Madon 11; Hasnani, b Madon 1.

(Continued on page 8.)

(Continued from page 7.)

Shankar, b Shroff	0
M. Attar, st. out	0
b Madon	0
Abdul Kadir, b Shroff	0
Abdool, st. out	0
b Madon	0
A. Karte, not out	3
Shaikhmahomed, run out	3
Shaikhhussein, run out	3
Extras	7
Total	73

THE PATHARE PRABHU C. C. v. THE JOLLY YOUNG C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Pathare Prabhu C. C. by 14 runs.

The scores:—

THE PATHARE PRABHU C. C.	
V. L. Jayakar, caught out	1
G. S. Dhanandhar, caught out	23
R. G. Rao, caught out	33
S. V. Jayakar, caught out	6
B. G. Rane, caught out	6
A. G. Ranjit, run out	5
B. V. Navalkar, bowled out	6
A. G. Pradhan, caught out	4
S. R. Kirtikar, caught out	5
S. M. Navalkar, bowled out	2
G. M. Rane, not out	6
Extras	6
Total	91

THE JOLLY YOUNG C. C.

R. K. Dighe, caught out	1
M. R. Vijaykar, bowled out	21
Choudhari, st. out	0
Dharadhar, bowled out	0
Powar, caught out	29
S. S. Talpade, bowled out	0
Mahomed, caught out	0
K. S. Dighe, bowled out	1
Thakur, run out	1
M. G. Talpade, st. out	0
K. G. Gorakshakar, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	77

THE TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS v. P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

Hindu Gymkhana—P. N. Vijaykar, 28; R. N. Vijaykar, 3; G. Gorakshakar, 0; M. Bhagwanji, 78; L. Dubal, 8; Jamnadas, 0; C. T. Vakil, 8; Acharya, 13; G. L. Merchant, 0; extras, 21 total, 154.	
The Telugu Young Cricketers:—M. S. Satia, 2; K. S. Pupala, 16; K. R. Swami, 9; D. K. Pupala, 28; M. G. Khandre, 12; D. Kumar, 1; N. L. Patil, 1; S. C. Jangar, 19; N. L. Patil, 1; S. C. Jangar, 19; Laxmanrao, and K. K. Batolia, did not bat; extras, 8; total, 89.	

KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB v. DAIWADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

On the Cross Maiden on Sunday, this game ended in a win for the Kshatriya C. C. by 12 runs.

The scores:—

DAIWADNYA C. C.	
R. S. Chonkar, c Rele, b Vasudeo	12
A. P. Chachad, c Bhiwandkar, b Rele	6
B. A. Ovekar, b Vasudeo	6
V. R. Morvale, c Rele b Vasudeo	1
B. N. Kale, b Rele	0
A. B. Divakar, (Capt.), c Bhiwandkar, b Rele	3
K. R. Madan, b Rele	1
M. J. Chachad, not out	4
R. N. Patil, run out, b Rele	3
N. S. Shete, run out, b Rele	3
E. D. Vaivade, b Rele	5
Extras	5
Total	37

KSHATRIYA C. C.

M. M. Bhiwandkar, b Kale	2
B. A. Nerey, b Ovekar	7
N. K. Rele, b Ovekar	14
R. N. Rajpurkar, run out	12
R. B. Bhiwandkar, self-out	5
W. S. Bhiwandkar, c Chachad, b Patil	2
A. R. Rele, c Vasudeo, b Patil	2
V. V. Rajpurkar, (Capt.), not out	9
M. P. Bhiwandkar, b Patil	9
V. Vasudeo, run out	1
J. W. Rajpurkar, stumped	1
Extras	2
Total	49

CRICKET AT POONA.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA v. POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana's ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 5 runs and eleven wickets.

Scores:—

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.	
1st Innings.	
Navle, b Barve	13
Yervudekar, c Medekar, b Chiplunkar	1
Dandekar, b-h b Barve	7
Mysore, c and b Chiplunkar	20
Rajal, c and b Medekar	20
Baliram, not out	11
Mungkar, run out	2
N. M. Shaikh, c and b Barve	2
Lande, st. Bhusari, b Vinchurkar	0
Mate, st. Bhusari, b Vinchurkar	0
K. K. Shaikh, c Bhat, b Vinchurkar	15
Extras	15
Total	87

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
K. K. Sahasrabudhye, c and b Dandekar	0
K. M. Chiplunkar, c and b Shaikh	26
S. C. Godbole, b-h b Rajal	49
B. S. Bhusari, b Dandekar	9
Rajal, c and b Dandekar	21
S. R. Vinchurkar, b Rajal	0
B. V. Dhadphale, b Dandekar	0
Medekar, b-h b Barve	7
W. W. Bhat, not out	2
S. N. Parekh, run out	2
B. G. Koparkar, run out	25
Extras	5
Total	139

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

2nd Innings.	
Navle, c Bhat, b Chiplunkar	32
Yervadekar, c Koparkar, b Barve	0
Dandekar, c and b Chiplunkar	0
Mysore, c Godbole, b Chiplunkar	5
Rajal, c Parekh, b Chiplunkar	0
Baliram, b Barve	0
Mungkar, b Vinchurkar	13
N. M. Shaikh, c Godbole b Barve	13
Lande, c Bhusari, b Barve	0
Mate, not out	0
K. K. Shaikh, c and b Barve	5
Extras	5
Total	71

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.	
S. C. Godbole, not out	10
S. N. Barve, not out	14
Total	24

SIMLA TOPICS.

ODDH EXECUTIONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 10.

Since I wrote last nothing much of public interest has transpired from within the four walls of the Imperial Secretariat. Things are dull and stagnant, and the only event which seems to have disturbed official equanimity is the controversy in the House of Commons about the Ouddh execution case. Enquiries for an official version have proved futile, and further observations on the latest development of the affair must necessarily await the publication of papers either here or in England, which will no doubt take place in due time. The muddle at Simpur was, however, not the first of its kind. Who has forgotten the case of Uday Patni during the tempestuous administration of Assam by Sir Bampfylde Fuller? I am afraid the present method of dealing with applications of mercy and pardon are open to grave objection, and the system, if allowed to continue, will never work well. This is of course the non-official view of the budget. He said: "What I ask for and what I am aiming at is that there should be a separate full-time Minister for law and justice. I think that there would be a three-fold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The first would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The second would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The third would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice."

Mr. Acharya was not to be balked and spoke on the subject with great clearness and precision on the last day of the budget. He said: "What I ask for and what I am aiming at is that there should be a separate full-time Minister for law and justice. I think that there would be a three-fold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The first would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The second would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice. The third would be to see that the threefold business for the Member who will be in charge of law and justice."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The question of re-distribution of portfolios reminds me of the incessant demands which are continually made for strengthening the establishment of the Imperial Secretariat both in number of officers and men. The proposed reorganisation of the Foreign Office is a case in point. There is no doubt that, owing to external and internal developments, the work of the Foreign Office has materially increased. It is time that it were created a special portfolio with a member in charge and the Viceroy relieved of its direct control. Year after year His Excellency's work is steadily increasing and what with Delhi, the new awakening in the country with its manifold problems, the task of presiding over the Council meetings, to rule India is no longer one man's work. Of course there are different ways of performing the duties, but if Lord Hardinge and his successors are to do justice to the high office, then they must be relieved of direct charge of the Foreign Office. The existing system is not sound. However hardworking and willing a Viceroy may be, he can scarcely be expected to receive all the native Chiefs and hear their needs and grievances. And already a feeling is gaining ground that, while an ordinary man in British India can go up to the Hon'ble Member in charge of a department, a Native Chief must often remain content with seeing the Foreign Secretary only. A responsible member should be in charge of the Foreign Office and the Viceroy the ultimate head of all departments without special responsibility for any. There are several other similar questions which must be settled without delay.

OTHER PORTFOLIOS.

The Education Department, which has fully justified its creation and which was sanctioned as a tentative measure, will now have to be confirmed. The future of the Railway Department is uncertain and there is a strong demand for the creation of a Ministry of Justice. With all these before the Government of India Lord Hardinge will do well to institute an enquiry into the existing system of distribution of work. If the Government represents outside light let the enquiry be undertaken by a committee of the Executive Council. The present distribution is bad and urgently demands readjustment. The matter should be taken up in Parliament.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

PERSECUTION OF POLITICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 10.

Anyone could have told the Government of India that in flouting the University of Calcutta it was simply asking for trouble. To demand that none who aspires to be a lecturer in the University shall take any interest in politics is to rule out most of the men who are worth having in that capacity, and it was absolutely inevitable that every public man in Bengal would object. But the Government was not content to stir up one nest of hornets only. It has apparently deliberately and cheerfully stirred up another, by exercising powers which it is now discovered by the lawyers it no longer possesses. Thus at one and the same time it irritates the *literati* of Bengal beyond endurance, and places in their hands the very weapon which they would choose above all others with a view to venting that irritation. The first result of all this was witnessed at last Saturday's meeting of the Senate, when resolutions were passed challenging the legality of the Government's action, protesting against its persecution of the "politicals" and pointing out that the procedure which it had adopted was calculated to handicap severely the University in the carrying on of its educational work.

The first resolution was moved by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose; the second by Sir Goroob Das Banerjee and the third by Babu Bhupendranath Basu. All of them were carried by overwhelming majorities, hardly any of the European Senators speaking or voting at all. One of the exceptions was the Rev. Gordon Millburn, Principal of Bishop's College, who seconded Sir Goroob Das's motion and condemned the action of the Government in very strong language as neither fair nor straightforward. Mr. Houston Smith, a Senator from the wilds of Bankura, where he assists in the conduct of a Wesleyan College, offered the only defence of the Government which was attempted throughout the day, and which amounted to little more than a hint that the Government's letter might mean more or less than it said. But Mr. Smith's eloquence failed to influence the gathering, and this motion, like all the others, was passed. Perhaps the most significant speech of the day was that of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, who presided over the meeting. Sir Asutosh, as I have pointed out before, does not merely represent the University in a very special degree. He is the University, and even Lord Curzon could not have carried his point ten years ago if he had not been backed by the zeal, ability and extraordinary knowledge and industry of Sir Asutosh. No Government in its senses would have antagonized a man like him; but that is exactly what the Government in its wisdom has done. So much is already perfectly clear. Exactly what the consequences may be depends upon how the Government succeeds in wriggling out of the mess it has landed itself in. In any case, it has lost a good friend in the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Saturday's discussion was listened to by a huge crowd of Bengalis, prominent among whom were a number of barristers. There is to be a mass meeting of protest on the 21st instant. The Government would do well to take warning by the fate of Lord Curzon. It has nothing to gain and everything to lose by persistence in the course it is now pursuing.

PICTURE PALACES.

Our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Madan, who came originally from the Bombay side—has laid us under a fresh obligation by building the latest and best of our local picture palaces. It is entitled the Elphinstone, in graceful acknowledgement of its owner and both inside and outside it is a credit to the city. There was tremendous opposition to the building of this place of amusement by the way, led by Dr. Banks, a medical Don Quixote, who took vehement exception on sanitary grounds, to any building on the site chosen, which is an open, or semi-open space near the Municipal office. But Mr. Madan had his own way, as he generally does, and the Elphinstone Picture Palace was built, though not without the extraction of such a rent from Mr. Madan as has compelled him to raise his prices above those of the other electric theatres, of which there must now be nearly a dozen in Calcutta.

THE METROPOLITAN IN ASSAM.

The Bishop of Calcutta has been favouring the "Diocesan Record" with his impressions of a recent tour in Assam. Apparently his Lordship has been agreeably surprised by the comfort and happiness enjoyed by the tea garden coolies. He also thinks that the time has come when Assam ought to have a Bishop of its own, and that the headquarters of the new diocese should be Shillong. "Although" (Shillong's) inclusion will no

doubt present difficulties," he writes, "owing to the presence here of a Government chaplain, whose relations to a non-Government Bishop it may not be quite easy to define, I still quite believe that the difficulty is not a very formidable one, and can be overcome." Every friend of the Church will be glad should the Bishop's optimism prove well-founded.

PROPOSED LUKE MEMORIAL.

The friends and admirers of the late Mr. James Luke have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. A correspondent writes to the press making the excellent suggestion that, in memory of the deceased philanthropist, the scheme of a training ship on the Hooghly for boys of the domiciled class, in which Mr. Luke always took a strong interest, should be taken up afresh and carried to a successful issue. There would be something specially appropriate about this, because of the many philanthropic works in which Mr. Luke was engaged none showed better results than his efforts to place domiciled lads on training ships in England, in preparation either for the navy or the mercantile marine. I forgot how many thousands rupees it cost each batch of lads, but whatever it was it was always forthcoming when it was wanted. Mr. Luke always had a moneyed man somewhere in the background who, like Sidney Godolphin, was never in the way and never out of the way. In this way Mr. Luke opened a bright career to many dozens of Anglo-Indian lads whose future would otherwise have been a hopeless one. The warmth of the tribute which the organ of the community pays to his memory indicates how deep an impression his generous kindness had made upon it. I sincerely trust that this movement may not perish of inanition, as has happened to so many public movements in Calcutta, for want of some whole-hearted organizer to see it through.

THE LATEST DACOTTY.

It is, to put it mildly, unfortunate for the Government that in the very middle of the trial of the group of youngsters who are charged with having turned the district of Barisal upside down, another dacotty, more daring even than those that have gone before, should have been perpetrated. It looks very much as though someone wished to make a fool of the Government, and as though they had succeeded in this amiable desire. Nor can the Government be absolved from a very strong tendency to collaborate to that end, in view of the measures which it is taking to run the perpetrators to earth. It announces a reward of Rs. 250 to anyone who will supply information leading to the arrest of the culprits, as though such a paltry sum would induce anyone to run the undoubted risks which must be faced by anybody who renders any assistance to the authorities in this matter. Not content with this the Government actually goes out of its way to assure witnesses that their names will not be disclosed, and that the Government, which is not able to lay its hands upon the culprits was in a position to guarantee its informants against the fact of their identity becoming known. Talking of the Barisal trial I cannot help thinking that the magistrate made a mistake in reading out for the benefit of the public a threatening letter which reached him the other day. Threatening letters are of daily occurrence in a case like this, and the contents of this particular letter were particularly undesirable in the interests of magisterial dignity.

RATH JATTRA.

The police authorities at Hooghly have refused permission to hold the annual car-pulling festival at Gourhati this year on the ground that at least two months' notice is required to enable them to make the necessary arrangements to regulate the traffic. The decision has created surprise and a good deal of feeling among the people of the locality. Presumably the authorities had some good reason for their action, but two months' notice seems a trifle excessive. Is it that owing to the epidemic of dacoties the police are so overworked that they cannot be spared to do extra duty on such an occasion?

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

LAD RUN OVER.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Bulakhdass Giridharass, a Hindu lad aged about fifteen years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was sitting on the edge of a cart loaded with bales of cotton and while passing along the Musafirkhana the cart tilted and the deceased was thrown out and run over.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MATUNGA GRIEVANCE.

A correspondent writes that the residents of Matunga, the Suburban station on the G. I. P. line, have learnt with sorrow that a liquor shop is about to be opened near the station. The locality is purely a Hindu one inhabited by non-drinking people; and if a shop is opened there, it is sure to prove a great nuisance to the inhabitants. Matunga is a very small suburb. There are several workmen engaged in Tadvadi and there are three to four liquor and toddy shops in the vicinity so there is absolutely no necessity for a new shop. The residents of Matunga trust that the authorities will look into the matter before giving license for a shop and that the Temperance Association will do the needful.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

VOTE DISALLOWED FOR PERSONATION.

MR. CADELL'S EVIDENCE.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. A. K. Donald, acting Chief Judge, recorded the *de bene esse* evidence of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in the election petition of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijiboy against the election of Mr. J. B. Petit by the Fort Ward during the by-election held in that ward on the 5th June last.

Mr. K. K. Santoke and Mr. B. H. Warden, pleaders, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna and Mr. Wacha, pleaders, represented Mr. J. B. Petit, while Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, who was the second respondent.

Examined by Mr. Santoke, Mr. Cadell said he knew of the by-election in the Fort Ward last June. In his capacity as Commissioner, he had investigated into the challenges. One of the votes challenged was that of Cassum Moti. He had investigated into that challenge. In the former investigation, he did not take any statements, but on a comparison of signatures, he disallowed the vote. He then made an enquiry and took down the statements of several persons.

Mr. Santoke tendered the statements going in. He asked under what sections those statements were admissible in evidence.

Mr. Santoke said he relied on sections 145 and 157 of the Evidence Act.

MR. CADELL'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. Cowasji, in arguing the point, said that Mr. Cadell held an enquiry into the challenges on the 9th and declared the result on the 11th. It was after the declaration of the result, Mr. Cadell, with a view to take steps against a personator took the statements of several persons, which action, he submitted was *ultra vires* and not done in his capacity as Commissioner, because he had no authority to take down such statements and, therefore, they were taken down without any jurisdiction. The statements ought to have been made before a competent authority, and Mr. Cadell had no further authority to inquire into the matter after the declaration of the result and he was, therefore, not legally competent to take down such statements. Besides the statements were not made on oath.

At the suggestion of his honour Mr. Cowasji consented to the statements being marked for identification and Mr. Cadell being asked whether he had correctly taken down the statements said the record was a correct one.

Further examined, Mr. Cadell said he took down the statements on the 11th June, but he could not say whether he took them down before or after the declaration of the result. He did not remember what time he signed the declaration of the result. The statements were taken on four different days. On the first day, he had examined more than one witness and the statements were taken seriatim. The statements contained all that the witnesses said and nothing that they did not say. That answer applied to all the statements.

Continuing, Mr. Cadell told the Court that Mr. Jehangir Petit was present on Thursday when some of the statements were recorded. Witness took Mr. Petit's statement, but the latter took no part in the inquiry. He was not present on any other day.

A POSTCARD FROM CASSUM MOTI.

To Mr. Santoke, witness said he had given certified copies to both the sides. Mr. Jehangir had stated to him that he had received a postcard from Cassum Moti saying he would vote for Mr. Petit and that he would produce it through Mr. Dada but Mr. Dada did not produce it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cowasji witness said Mr. Petit did attend the inquiry relating to the challenges on the 9th. Witness decided the challenges on the 9th. The inquiry relating to the challenge was settled on Monday the 9th. The subsequent inquiry had nothing to do with the result of the election. That was not its object. That was merely to enable him to find out if malpractice had taken place. He did not hold it had taken place. He did not hold it but he did so under the general powers given to him as Municipal Commissioner. Those powers were defined by section 54, clause 3.

Mr. Cowasji said he would argue that point later on.

Mr. Cowasji: Did you remark on the 9th that Mr. Jehangir had nothing to do with the personation?

Mr. Santoke objected to the question and his honour upheld the objection.

Further cross-examined by Mr.

Cowasji, Mr. Cadell said that Dr. Sukhia gave him the information about the bad vote but the initiative of taking steps in the matter was his. Dr. Sukhia gave him the information on the election day. All he told the witness was that it was a bad vote. What else did he tell you? Did he suggest to you that steps should be taken? No; when I inquired into the challenges, I found this to be a bad vote and I thought that an inquiry was necessary.

Did Dr. Sukhia take any part in the subsequent inquiry?—No.

Had you ever noticed any ill-feeling between Dr. Sukhia and Mr. J. B. Petit in the course of your experience as Municipal Commissioner?—No; I have only seen them together in the Corporation and they do not fight in the Corporation (Laughter).

Are they on the best of terms?—I cannot say that.

His Honour:—Do you know on what terms they are?—No; I do not.

THE CHALLENGED VOTES.

To further questions put by Mr. Cowasji, witness said that as a matter of fact challenges were made regarding eight votes and with the exception of Cassum Moti's vote, there was no case of personation. He had disallowed another vote on the ground that a man voted in his personal capacity when that was a firm's vote. He was sure that only one vote was disallowed on the ground of personation and that was the vote of Cassum Moti. Regarding the postcard referred to by Mr. Santoke, witness said he had asked Noor Mahomed to produce it and Noor Mahomed had promised to do so but on the following day he said he had not got it.

Noor Mahomed admitted in your presence having got the card from Mr. Jehangir Petit?—Yes; I understood him to admit that.

Now the statements that you recorded were not made on oath?—No. In what language were they made?—Some of the witnesses made their statements in Hindustani and I recorded them. When I could not understand or could not be understood I got some bystander to interpret.

In what language did Noor Mahomed make his statement?—In Hindustani.

Did you take down all that the witness said or only what you considered to be important?—I cannot say I took down everything that they said but I took down all that I thought was important.

Did you tell the witnesses and especially Noor Mahomed that you were taking down those statements for taking steps against them?—No, because I did not know that I was going to take steps.

Did you not consider it rather irregular in not informing him that steps might be taken against him? Not in the least; they made their statements voluntarily. If they had guilty knowledge, he would not have made the statements.

The statements that you took down were not read over to the witnesses?—No.

Their signatures also were not taken?—No.

You supplied the copy of the statements to Mr. Petit after proceedings were instituted in this Court?—Yes.

His Honour:—When did you supply them to Mr. Byramji?—At the same time.

Re-examined, witness said that beyond giving him the information, Dr. Sukhia took no part in the inquiry. He was not even present at the inquiry.

To a further question put by Mr. Cowasji, witness said he had asked Dr. Sukhia to be present at the enquiry, but he was not able to come and witness had asked those present including Mr. Jehangir why he was not present.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned till the 24th instant and his honour intimated that he would hear the case from day to day.

BATHING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN SOLDIER DROWNED.

On Sunday evening, Deputy-Inspector Home, doing duty at Upper Colaba, received information that Lance-Corporal Sheppardson, of the Sherwood Foresters, had been drowned while attempting to swim in the sea at Pilot Bunder.

On making enquiries Inspector Home learnt that Sheppardson, after spending the day with Corporal Bradbury of the same regiment at Oyster Rock battery, returned at 6 p.m., when they were found to be under the influence of liquor. While at Pilot Bunder, Sheppardson suggested a swim and immediately jumped off the pier into the sea. Information was at once communicated

CAPT. SCOTT'S OWN STORY.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

Everyone will turn with profound interest to the first of a series of articles the "Strand Magazine" published in its July number, retelling from the journals of Captain Scott the first connected story of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. The narrative has been compiled from the diaries by Mr. Leonard Huxley, well-known as the biographer of his celebrated father, and carefully read and revised by Commander Evans, B. N. With a few exceptions, all the striking photographs illustrating it are also now published for the first time. It will be remembered when the news first reached this country of Captain Scott's lamentable death it was accompanied by brief extracts from the log-book kept by him, and the disaster was so unexpected, so apparently inexplicable that many asked whether the whole truth was known, whether something was not being withheld from the public? Here is the frank and full answer in the words of the dead commander, and taken in conjunction with the explanation of the tragedy penned at the point of death, everyone will now be able to follow a thrilling story from end to end and decide whether Captain Scott spoke the truth in his declaration that his own and his comrades' deaths arose from a succession of unfortunate circumstances no human power could foresee or guard against.

MANY MISHAPS.

Misfortunes set in early, we read. Leaving New Zealand on Nov. 26, 1910, the 1st of the following month saw the Terra Nova in the midst of a fierce gale, which nearly sent her and all on board to the bottom. The heavy deck cargo broke loose, the pumps choked, and scientists and explorers, very unused to such work, for a time had practically to keep the ship afloat by bailing. "The aftermath" (the twenty-four officers) was organised in two parties by Lieutenant Evans to work buckets, the men were kept steadily going on the choked hand-pump. . . . What a measure to count as the sole safeguard of the ship from sinking—practically an attempt to bail her out! Yet, strange as it may seem, the effort has not been wholly fruitless; the string of buckets kept going for four hours, together with the dribble from the pump, has kept the water under. The ship weathered the storm with nothing worse than the loss of two dogs and a certain amount of fuel, and on Dec. 10 the Antarctic ice was entered.

A landing was made at Cape Evans, near Mount Erebus, and all the stores got out and safely stacked. Nearly three months were spent in depositing to the South, this work introducing the party to many novel difficulties and unexpected dangers. The greatest hindrance to rapid travel was soft snow, the greatest peril to the lives of men and beast hidden crevasses, impossible to recognise until they were under foot. On one occasion during these early marches, Captain Scott wrote:

"About an hour and a half after starting we came on mistily-outlined snow ridges. We were running by sledges. Suddenly Wilson shouted, 'On to the sledge!' and I saw a leg in a crevasse. I jumped on the sledge, but saw nothing. Five minutes after, as the teams were trotting by the side, the middle dogs of the whole team were sinking. Two by two we lost sight of them, each pair struggling for foothold. Osman, the leader, exerted all his great strength and kept a foothold; it was wonderful to see him. The sledge stopped, and we leapt aside. The situation was clear in another moment. We had actually been travelling along the bridge of a crevasse; the sledge had stopped on it, whilst the dogs hung in their harness in the abyss, suspended between the sledge and the leading dog. Why the sledge and ourselves didn't follow the dogs we shall never know. I think a fraction of a pound of added weight must have taken us down. As soon as we grasped the position we hauled the sledge clear to the bridge and anchored it. Then we peered into the depths of the crack. The dogs were howling dismally, suspended in all sorts of fantastic positions and evidently terribly frightened."

AFLOAT ON DRIFT ICE.

All the dogs were got up safely, but Scott himself had to be lowered off into the blue ice crack to reach the last two. On another day disaster overtook the ponies. An exploring party was crossing a neck of frozen sea when the ice began to break up in every direction. "For five long hours they fought their way over three-quarters of a mile of drifting ice, getting ponies and loads from floe to floe. They stuck to the hope of reaching the Pole, for the loss of more ponies and equipment must spell ruin for their chief's plans. Open water cut them off from the Barrier, and had they been able to reach it there was small prospect of finding a way for the ponies up the ice-wall. And all round the savage killer-whales were blowing and snorting in the open water spaces."

The leader and his remaining comrades went to the rescue with the greatest gallantry, but it was only with immense difficulty they managed to save some of the animals. The termination of the incident is thus recorded in the journals. "It was awful. I recalled all hands and pointed out my road. Bowers and Oates went out on it with a sledge and worked their way to the remaining ponies, and started back with them along the same track. Meanwhile, Cherry and I dug a road at the Barrier edge. We saved one pony. For a time I thought we should get both, but Bowers's poor animal slipped at a jump and plunged into the water. We dragged him out on some brash ice, killer-whales all about us in an intense state of excitement. The poor animal couldn't rise, and the only merciful thing was to kill it."

While Captain Scott was camped under Mount Erebus and making these and other trial journeys fascinatingly recorded in "The Strand," he heard that his friendly rival, Amundsen, had established himself in the Bay of Whales, 120 miles nearer to the Pole. This knowledge might have hurried the weaker man into staking success upon a dash with dogs only, but Scott resolved to adhere to the plans he had so carefully thought out and proceed exactly as though this had not happened. Strange that history can produce a parallel in the case of Ross seventy-three years ago—only with the result that he was, as it were, driven off the intended beat into the making of his famous discoveries. Captain Scott was master of himself under all circumstances, and he would not be driven. How his party passed the time in their winter quarters, and eventually set out on the last fatal journey, will be told in subsequent instalments of a most fascinating romance of hardihood and courage.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

COUTESSES AS FLOWER-GIRLS.

21 EACH FOR WILD ROSES.

Alighting from a bus at Piccadilly-circus decided to "do" London on Alexandra Day from this central point (writes a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent).

It is a day on which all London is sociable, when peacocks hail you familiarly in the street, actresses smile at you coyly, and impress you with sense of your own importance. It's your money they want—if only a penny—and in view of their beauty in figure, face and dress, their rank, their ready laugh and chaff, together with the tribute they asked for Queen Alexandra and the hospitals, they must have collected it in plenty.

Of course I was a victim as soon as I gained the kept at the Circus. A young lady in a chic dress of white muslin, and garlanded with the flower of the day, espying me as I sauntered along, made one of her (probably numerous) irresistible appeals.

Two "Dear little Denmark" were doing huge business by the Criterion. "We are living in London just now," they said, "but we have come here from Denmark especially to sell roses to-day."

Their pretty Danish costumes caught the eye of every passer-by. They spoke very little English, and their business was transacted by smiles chiefly. At the Ritz, Lady Orammore and Browne, commanding a contingent of beautiful sellers, captured the unwary from the clubs and restaurants. Her scouts were ubiquitous, standing at intervals of 50 yards along Piccadilly. Further on, at Hyde Park Corner, a bevy of peacocks kept guard over the entrances to the Parks. Suddenly the traffic was held up; here was flutter among the crowd and excitement among the police, and after a seemingly endless wait, a young He was clad in white and seated in a gentleman emerged from the traffic, miniature motor-car bedecked with roses. A metropolitan policeman could have tucked him and the car under his arm, but the young man passed on steering his automobile with remarkable coolness.

ACTRESSES AT HARROD'S.

South Kensington's female population must have been responsible for a substantial percentage of the day's receipts. Garlands sprays, bouquets, and buttonholes were everywhere in evidence. A rose-depot stood under the arcade of Tudor Brothers, which was denuded of its supplies nearly a dozen times during the day.

A ferocious bulldog kept vigilance at this spot, so I passed on to Harrod's, where Lady Beebehm Tree, and a number of well-known actresses stood like obliging commissionaries at the entrances of the great store. They

paraded the departments of Harrod's too, for Mr. Richard Burbidge had given them an open house for the day. A glance at the windows revealed a fitting up-to-dateness, for they contained a beautiful set of "Alexandra Rose" china.

Returning to Hyde-park-corner and through Park-lane to Marble Arch, a record number of peacocks could be seen to button-hole business, charming women, and clerks. Princess Thurn and Taxis, Countess of Dunmore, Countess of Mayo, Countess of Limerick, Countess of Scofield, Countess Cadogan, Marchioness of Bute, and Lad Beaumont were among them.

Selfridge's was one great mass of rose and every facility was given by the authorities to the "ladies in white." Here picturesque scene occurred when the four rose chariots driven by four ladies, stopped the supply of roses, which were quickly vanishing from the establishment.

CITY OF ROSES.

Along the Strand and at the Savoy the Hon. Mrs. Craven was in command. She had to deal with the American and French visitors who monopolise these regions during the summer. The American was a rather argumentative customer: He demanded elaborate explanations before he could be induced to be satisfied with his coins. He would then draw a handful of gold from his pocket, and single one for the lady's money-box in exchange for a rose.

In the City Rose Day coincided with the reception of President Poincaré. Carriages drove up to the Guildhall with many of their illustrious occupants donning the simple emblem. The Luncheon Room at the Guildhall, too, was decorated with roses. Ladies in charge of the City depots were:

The Lady Mayoress, Mansion House.
Countess Wilton, Stock Exchange.
Lady Buckingham, Royal Exchange.

Hon. Mrs. Harry Lawson, Baltic Exchange.

Gold coins chinked into their simple tin money-boxes at the lunch hour, as the rich financial and business men streamed out of their offices. Some of the ladies filled four tins full of sovereigns in exchange for small artificial flowers made at a cripples' home.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Queen Mary, Princess Mary, and Princess Victoria, left Marlborough House at 3 o'clock for their 14-mile drive round the flower-sellers in the City and West-end. Queen Alexandra was dressed entirely in black, and she carried a sheaf of roses which had been presented to her for the purposes of the drive. Queen Mary was dressed in cream, and wore roses in her corsage and hat. The Queen gave the place of honour in the carriage, on the right side facing the driver, to the Queen-Mother. A second carriage followed carrying the Countess of Antrim, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Street.

They were impressed by the warmth of the reception accorded to them. Troops along the route traversed by President Poincaré earlier in the day gave the Royal salute as they passed. Near the Chelsea Town Hall some ladies standing in a motor-car drawn up by the side of the road threw several bunches of roses towards the Royal carriage. Some alighted on the carriage, and Queen Mary, bowing and smiling, picked them up and fastened them to her dress.

In the Strand they received an enthusiastic reception from the ladies of the New Zealand, Canada, and Australian stalls, and the loyal welcome of these fair representatives of Britain beyond the sea was greatly appreciated. The Duke of Connaught was among the purchasers of the rose. On entering the gardens of Clarence House from the Green Park he approached a young lady and selected a single bloom, for which he gave a sovereign. The young lady was totally ignorant of his identity until a police inspector informed her.

London was divided into 45 districts by the organisers, so that sellers were active in all parts of the suburbs. Some started the day at 4 in the morning, and were selling until 7 in the evening. At an early hour the various markets were invaded, and the "porters," who are London's earliest birds, were therefore the first to part with their coins.

After the Royal drive, it was stated officially that both their Majesties had been most profoundly touched by the affectionate warmth of the welcome they received and by the evidences which they saw on all hands of devotion to the cause of charity.

ROSE DAY INCIDENTS.

Among the many incidents of a successful and most interesting celebration were that some of the sellers were conducted over Clarence House, and that one lady boldly tackled the police at Cannon-row Police Station, got permission to go to all departments, even including the canteen, and did not leave till every officer in the place had patronised either her flower-basket or her collecting-box.

Miss Constance Hym, who is playing the leading part in "The Chaperon," at the Coronet Theatre, took the Central Meat Market by storm at 4.45 yesterday morning, and business was suspended while she dispensed the little pink emblems of Alexandra Day. In a little over an hour she had sold her entire stock of 2,000 roses.

M. Poincaré on returning to York House after receiving deputations at St. James's Palace, noticed a number of young ladies selling roses, and by his direction an enquiry invited one or two of the ladies to enter York House in order that the French President might personally make some purchases. It is understood that the fund has in consequence benefited materially.

WISDOM FOR THE TIME.
A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":

The study of boxing gives us excellent lessons in humility and throws a rather disquieting light on the decay of some of our most precious instincts. We soon perceive that in everything pertaining to the use of our members, agility, skill, muscular strength, power to resist pain, we are at the bottom of the scale among mammals. From this point of view our rightful place would be a modest one between the frog and the sheep. The kick of a horse, the goring of a bull, the bite of a dog are mechanically and automatically perfect. It would be impossible to improve by lessons the instinctive use of their natural weapons, but we humans, for all our pride, do not even know how to use our fists. We do not even know which is really the weapon of a bull. Until a master has laboriously taught us we are totally ignorant of concentrating and making use of the relatively tremendous force resident in our chest and shoulders. Watch two carters, two countrymen, who come to blows; nothing more pitiable. Now just contemplate two boxers: No useless words, no anger, the calm of two men who know what they have to do. The athletic attitude of the defence, one of the finest of the manly body, gives free play to all the muscles of the organism. What a noble simplicity in the attack! Three blows delivered scientifically spoil mathematically the thousand clumsy attempts of the uninitiated. And the struggle ends to the satisfaction of the victor, whose triumph is so decisive that he has no desire to press his victory further, and without dangerous hurt to the vanquished man, who is simply reduced to unconsciousness during the time necessary for all rancour to evaporate. Shortly after the loser arises without lasting injury, for the resistance of his bones and of his organs is in a strict and natural proportion to the strength of the human weapon which has struck him down.—Maurice Maeterlinck, in "La Flandre Libre."

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER.

Correct breathing is not only the best health-giver, but it is also the great beautifier and does much to give roundness to the figure and a healthy bloom to the cheek. Let it be understood that the human body consists of millions upon millions of cells; that each cell must have its quantum of oxygen to support life; that the more the cell breathes the more it lives; that a withdrawing of oxygen means a flagging, a slow-dying—consumption. Every cell that has sufficient oxygen for its needs is a healthy cell; the body that is composed of healthy cells is a disease resisting body. It is known that the bacillus of tuberculosis cannot endure oxygen; therefore, to ward off consumption and other forms of disease enough oxygen must be inhaled. From personal experience extending over many years I can say that the habit of full, easy breathing—i.e., filling the chest slowly from the diaphragm to the collar-bone without strain of any kind—will convert a thin, mummy complexion into one of glowing health, for oxygen burns up the waste material, and it is eliminated from the body in a variety of ways. But what is not generally understood is that the vast majority of people cannot breathe fully and freely through the natural channel—the nose—on account of some congestion.—J. W. Williams, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SHALL TERRITORIALS BE PAID?

It is commonly repeated that the voluntary principle has had a full trial. If by that we mean that all alternatives to compulsion have been exhausted it is simply not true. The Territorials have never been paid for the time they give to their training, nor even indemnified for the sacrifices that they make. And until at least this much has been done we cannot pretend that the alternatives to compulsion have been exhausted. Everything seems to point to the fact that we could get all the men we could possibly need by the simple process of paying for them.—Norman Angell, in the "Pall Mall Magazine."

OBITER DICTA.

England has gone out of her way to make the worst critics in the world, because they are anonymous. Nearly all criticism is anonymous insult in England; I scarcely see anything that is not.

Nobody crucifies a critic. That is the astonishing part of humanity.

FRANK HARRIS.

Let dialogue break up the narrative and the narrative cut short any tendency to prolixity in the dialogue.

ANTHONY HOVE HAWKINS.

Children are much cleverer than we. I mean they see so much more, while we get blind and stupid, thinking about houses and servants and conventional commonplaces.

NANCY PRICE.

It is no good blinking the possibilities of defeat in the air.

LORD CHARLES BERNSTORF.

I am wholly opposed to compulsory military service.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

War, in my humble opinion, is a relic of barbarism—a selfish, cruel, and murderous way of settling international difficulties.

MARIE CORRIEN.

While the journalism of the States

imic vulgarity long English, it also shows about the most problems of which are innocent, or rather

G. K. CHESTERTON.

It is to be remembered that some evils are necessary.

HILAIRE BELLOC.

Train the children in two things; first, in Civic Conscience; second, in the art of Self-Government.

FRANK CRANE.

THE PUBLICATION OF PLAYS.

I think that in advocating the publication of plays prior to their production I may claim that I am doing a good turn to those authors who wish for a thoughtful consideration and a well-founded estimate of the permanent value of their work. Of course, publication will never protect from failure any play or any individual production of a play that has in it no germ of potential success in the theatre. But publication does afford the best and easiest means of winnowing the wheat from the chaff, and of judging whether a play has any claims to serious consideration—that is, to rank as literature. What pride can English dramatists take in their art, what rank can they claim for their craft, while a shrewd collector of first editions can taunt them with the fact that, in possessing the first editions of Sheridan's and Goldsmith's plays he has garnered all the harvest of the English drama for two centuries?—HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

HIGH-BROW PLAYS AND ART.

Out of ten "high-brow" plays that seek the light to-day fully nine set out to prove some moral hypothesis—to solve one or other of those old riddles of the world that have been our friends since civilisation began. They impugn the efficacy of the marriage contract, call to account the duty of father, mother, daughter, son, and so on. It is partly the fault of a certain noisy class of playgoers, with secondhand minds, who clamour for a new gospel every week—something to talk about. So much so that even the shallowest pieces of stage-work have recently had to pretend to a moral purpose just to get themselves called "challenging" and "vital." Is it not time that some of these super-carnest people were made to understand that a play is just a work of art, or nothing at all? Is it not time they convinced themselves how vain it is to attempt to use the traffic of the stage for evolving a solution of any practical value to any social problem whatever?—S. R. LITTLEWOOD, in the "Daily Chronicle."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MONTGLAS SOUP.

FISH A L'ANGLAISE.

MUTTON CHOPS EN PAPILOTES.

CALF'S HEAD A LA DESTILLIERE.

ZIGARAS A LA RUSSSE.

PRIAR'S OMELET.

Supper, As. 2. Liver, As. 3. Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 6. Calf's head, As. 5. Apples, As. 10. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 3-20.

MONTGLAS SOUP.

Use half the usual soup-pot but make up with a sheep's liver; reserve some of the latter which must be pounded, well flavoured and made into little quenelles to serve in the soup, which should be flavoured in the usual way with fried vegetables, cleared, strained and the quenelles added at the last.

FISH A L'ANGLAISE.

Clean, wash and dry the fish, set it to cook in equal parts of white wine and water, 2 tablespoonfuls of oil, salt, pepper and a lime peeled and sliced. Serve with this sauce; take the stock in which the fish was cooked, skim it well and thicken with flour and butter in the usual way. Wiping lime juice, onion juice, some almonds blanched and pounded and minced parsley.

MUTTON CHOPS EN PAPILOTES.

Bone the chops which should be cut rather thick, tie them into shape with cotton. Make a mixture of chopped mushrooms or olives, chopped parsley, grated onion, with salt, pepper, etc. Butter some paper on both sides and after grilling the chops for a few seconds on each side, place a good spoonful of the mixture on the paper, lay the chop on it and some mixture on that, secure the edges closely and cook in the oven for ten minutes; serve with the paper with brown sauce made from the bones, in which coarsely chopped olives have been heated.

CALF'S HEAD A LA DESTILLIERE.

Bone the head and blanch it in boiling water. Set the bones to make good stock and in it cook first the brains as it is making and then the head cut up into pieces with vegetables to flavour. Make some thin white sauce with the strand stock, put the head and the brain in this to simmer for an hour or so. Arrange the pieces of head in the centre of the dish, the brains cut in half at each end, and the following sauce made from the gravy-stock. Reduce the thin sauce, add to it a wine-glass of onion puree, a green chilli pounded, 4 or 5 pickled gherkins cut in rounds and the tongue cut into dice. Pour this over the head and serve very hot.

ZIGARAS A LA RUSSSE.

Take half a wineglassful of thick white sauce and add to it a tablespoonful of cream or undiluted tinned milk, and when hot, the yolks of two eggs. When cold add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, tobacco sauce and onion juice. Divide the mixture into small heaps and give the shape of cigars. Enclose them in very thin paste, and stick together with egg white. Dip in beaten egg, roll in baked crumbs and fry in fat to a golden brown. Serve with fried parsley.

PRIAR'S OMELET.

Peel and core 6 large apples and set them to cook in a jar in the oven with a very little water, some sugar, lime peel, and a tablespoonful of butter. When quite soft beat them to a pulp with more butter, two eggs, well beaten, and some lime juice if the mixture is oversweet. Butter a dish, sprinkle thickly with baked crumbs, pour in the apple, sprinkle more crumbs and little bits of butter, and bake till set. Turn or other liquor may be added if liked to the apple.

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That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, the nerves are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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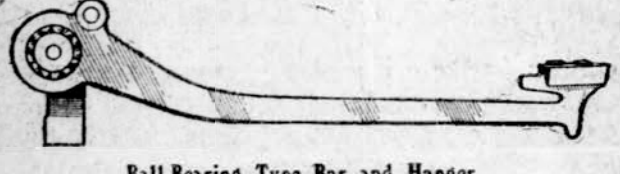
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